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Spain's Defense Forces Cut Under Azaña's Recent Policy; Only Marxists Are 'Warlike'

'Down With War' Made National Slogan in Republic

Two Labor Camps

Syndicalists Seek Workers' Dictatorship; Socialists Want Soviet Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—"Down with war" is probably seen painted in red letters on more walls in Spain than any other "war cry." This is really a war cry against fascism, a creed which the Leftists have been taught to identify with imperialism.

Probably there is no country in Europe where there is a stronger feeling against war than in the Spanish Republic. The pacifist movement in Spain is developing strongly, though on antifascist lines. It is part and parcel of most of the programs of social and political clubs.

In one respect, Spain shows she has no warlike aims, namely in the neglect of her defensive forces. President Manuel Azaña reduced the numbers of officers of the army by some 15,000 and, it is said, its efficiency. The navy is completely out-of-date.

A Shrug and a Laugh

When mentioning to the man in the street the possibility that Spain might wish to play an important role as a Mediterranean power, he shrugs his shoulders and laughs. We might, he says, if we had a powerful navy and a big army. But "fortunately" we have neither.

The impartial observer can only conclude that Spaniards would not go to war, not even to stop war in Europe. They might become too much involved at home.

Only the Marxists, usually the strongest upholders in Spain of the principle of international peace, recently urged that Spain should join in any military adventure in which Europe might be involved through the action of Italy in Ethiopia.

Marxists Fear Fascism

Although isolated suggestions to this effect from the lips of leaders, such as Francisco Largo Cabellero and others have not drawn any protests, inquiries among the workers indicate that if put to an actual test they would decline to participate in warfare beyond the borders of their own country.

The Marxists are moved by their fear of and hatred for Fascism.

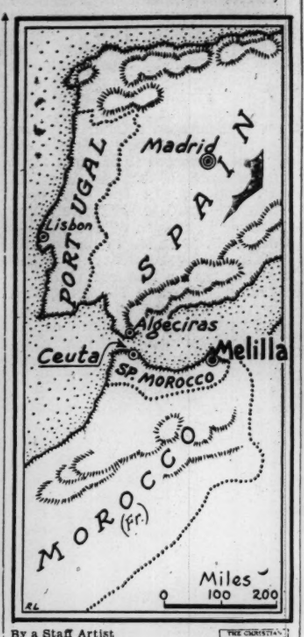
Just at present, Spaniards are going through a period of intense civil strife which many fear, and a few wish to see, develop into active warfare. The acute differences cannot, they say, be settled by any other means. Thousands are in jail, whose plans for a Fascist regime were to have been enforced by fighting. Thousands are known to be getting ready to replace them. But the great majority of Spaniards condemn violence of any kind so emphatically that the country can carry on from day to day disregarding the fanatics.

Spain Pacifistic

Despite internal violence, Spain is a nation strongly devoted to the ideal of peace in the international sphere.

Neutral during the World War, the country has never ceased to congratulate herself on her cleverness in remaining out of hostilities, and her people, generally speaking, are determined to remain neutral in the event of any new European conflict. The Communist element alone feels otherwise, and they are moved by selfish political reasons.

When hostilities broke out in Central Europe in 1914 the Gaceta of Madrid published Spain's declaration of neutrality. That was on July 30. There is no article in the Constitution of the new Republic today more popular than "No. 6," which says that "Spain renounces war as an instrument of national policy."



By a Staff Artist

Revolt in Morocco

Fighting Reported in Spain's North African Protectorate Around Ceuta and Melilla

Spanish Fascist Revolt in Morocco Makes New Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—Telephonic and telegraphic communication with Spain was cut during the early hours today, consequent on the military Fascist revolt, according to an embassy authority here. The latter says that the Ambassador has received information from the Foreign Office at Madrid declaring the disturbance centered upon Melilla in Spanish Morocco.

The past few weeks have seen a relentless vendetta between fascists and Left-wing supporters of the Government, culminating in the assassination of José Calvo Sotelo, Conservative leader in Cortes, which caused a Government crisis and was expected by some authorities to involve the ultimate resignation of Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga.

While it is impossible at this distance to reconstruct the course of events, it is believed that there must have been trouble nearer home than Morocco, as otherwise wire com-

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Danzig Senate Acts to Block All Opposition

Greiser's Decrees Planned to Wrest Control From League Commission

Poland Watchful

FREE CITY of DANZIG, July 18 (AP)—Dr. Arthur Carl Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, by a series of administrative decrees today virtually set aside the Free City's Constitution.

In keeping with his threat of July 6 to crush opposition to the Danzig National Socialist Party Government without infracting the letter of the Constitution, he nevertheless practically set it aside.

Diplomatic circles were concerned over the attitude to be taken by Sean Lester, High Commissioner for the League of Nations, and whether Poland will object.

To Crush Opposition

The sweeping decrees calculated to crush opposition to the Danzig Nazi Party were published by the Government of the Free City.

Any organization whose members with knowledge of its executive board spread news "endangering the state interest" may be dissolved.

Police measures of a political nature, including those affecting the rights of assembly, the press and speech, were declared unchallengeable by the courts.

"Protective Custody"

Protective custody may be imposed for three months upon anybody considered endangering the public peace.

The editorship of newspapers was forbidden by Parliament deputies, and it was declared that Jewish ritual slaughter was forbidden.

The Danzig Senate in recent weeks has caused increasing tension between Poland and Germany.

Dr. Greiser a few weeks ago demanded before the League of Nations in Geneva that League supervision of the international territory be abandoned.

Repeated suppression or suspension of newspapers in opposition to the Danzig National Socialists were ordered in the last few months.

Last night in Warsaw 10,000 Poles demonstrated. Banners carried by the crowd were inscribed: "Germans —Keep Your Hands Off Danzig!"

Poles Want Troops Sent

Polish indignation at Dr. Greiser's decrees vented itself in unofficial demands by Polish residents that Warsaw dispatch troops, or at least police, to safeguard their constitutional rights.

It was the opinion of resident Poles that the Danzig Senate by its decrees transferred the Nazi conflict

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

'Rights' or Canadian Rule, Indians Demand

By the Associated Press

Rapid City, S. D., July 18

THUNDER BULL, councilor of the Sioux Indians, claimed growing support among fellow tribesmen today for his proposal to give the Black Hills to Canada, and said he planned a trip to Washington to see if the Federal Government would make good on a 100-year-old treaty signed by Chief Crazy Horse.

The councilor stirred wide discussion among the Indians on reservations near here with his claim that the Government abrogated provisions of a treaty guaranteeing the Sioux one third of the wealth taken from the Black Hills in payment for lands.

Thunder Bull, great-grandson of Little Wound, brother of Sitting Bull, announced his "one last effort to settle the payment question for once and for all" would be to ask the Government the question: "Are you going to pay or not?"

He said a suit against the Government on the Crazy Horse treaty was pending in Washington.

Japan Protests League Control In Straits Pact

MONTREUX, Switz., July 18 (AP)—Refusal of other delegations to approve Japanese reservations created last-minute difficulties today in the Dardanelles conference.

Japan insisted upon reserving all rights concerning the clauses which give prerogatives of control of the Straits to the League of Nations.

She wanted signatories as well as the League Council to decide whether Turkey would be justified in closing the Dardanelles when Turkey maintains she is menaced by war.

Hitch Over League

Roumania was hostile to a vote of convention signatories, saying that when the League Council votes it can take into account Japan's attitude.

Japan refused to vote League Council authority, having decided not to have political relations with the League.

The first concession made by delegates to get Japan's signature to the convention, designed to limit warship movements through the Dardanelles, was that the Russian fleet would be held in the Black Sea unless called out on duty for the League of Nations, even though Russia were a belligerent.

Expected to Sign

It was stated last night that Japan will sign the proposed convention provided other envoys agree to a special protocol embodying certain Japanese reservations.

Final reading of the Convention will take place today, with signature set for Monday night.

Under a reported private understanding with Turkey, Italy will adhere to the Convention, although she has not been represented officially at Montreux.

Major difficulties over the convention, which gives Turkey the right to refortify the Straits, were ironed out by a Russo-British compromise under which the Straits would be closed to belligerent fleets in wartime unless the warships were acting on a League mission or under a mutual assistance pact to which Turkey was a party.

As soon as the convention is signed, the Turks plan to flash the news to Istanbul and Ankara, whereupon troops will march immediately into the demilitarized zone.

Kenya Proposes Conscript Army Of All Europeans

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, July 18 (AP)—A proposal for virtual conscription of all Europeans in Kenya Colony as the nucleus for a big native defense army was contained yesterday in a report of a government defense committee.

The report suggested creation of a territorial regiment controlled by officers from the British Army as a training unit for new officers, noncommissioned officers and instructors of native battalions which could be raised if Kenya were threatened with aggression.

The establishment of an auxiliary internal defense force to which all Europeans must belong also was recommended by the committee.

Kenya Colony borders Italy-seized Ethiopia on the south.

Montreal Takes Part In Telephone Hookup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Montreal participated with an international telephone hook-up when the Institute of Exports in London sent greetings to Canada, the Argentine, Australia, and Egypt in the interests of trade, betterment, and closer communications.

Major Knowles, president of the Institute, spoke to Montreal, Buenos Aires, Sydney and Cairo during the hook-up. James L. Carson, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, and A. M. Wiseman, assistant British Trade Commissioner deputizd for Fred. W. Field, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, who is at the Department of Overseas Trade in London, England, at present, giving greetings to London. Their messages were conveyed by London to other cities.

U.S. Neutrality Urged as Basic Landon Policy

8-Point Peace Program Is Presented G. O. P. Nominee for Endorsement

McCarl Lauds Kansan

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18—Gov. Alfred M. Landon had his first contact today with visitors expressly concerned with foreign affairs.

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, executive secretary of the National Peace Conference—a combination of all outstanding American Peace groups —and Clark Eichelberger of the League of Nations Association, called on him to advocate a program largely based on American neutrality in the event of overseas war, and American co-operation in the prevention of war.

Solidarity of Movement

Dr. Van Kirk emphasized to Governor Landon the present solidarity of the American peace movement, its disappointment at the nationalistic Republican platform and presented the eight-point peace program supported by the 34 national organizations of the National Peace Conference.

He told the Republican nominee that 10,000,000 Americans recently have come to voting age and that, however divided they may be on domestic questions, they are substantially unanimous on issues of peace and war.

Eight-Point Peace Program

The eight-point program of the National Peace Conference calls for:

1. "Continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements program."
2. "Stabilization of currency through international action."
3. "Active participation in the work of the international labor organization."
4. "A national defense policy based on defense of our soil from invasion, not for the protection of interests abroad."
5. "Control of the munitions industry."
6. "Extension of the neutrality legislation to include an embargo on supplementary war material."
7. "Settlement of international disputes by pacific means through support of the Kellogg Pact and membership in the World Court."
8. "Continued co-operation with the League of Nations in its social, economic and humanitarian activities."

System of Co-operation

Mr. Eichelberger made two major points: First, that the United States, largely through Republican Administrations, has built up a wide system of co-operation with League of Nations activities, which should be continued. He pointed to American membership in the international labor organization, and urged its maintenance. Second, he pointed out that there are two kinds of American consultation with overseas nations—after a war breaks out, or before the war, in an effort to eliminate the causes. The world, he said, must develop a technique of a prewar consultation. Otherwise, he envisaged the possibility of the next President having to cope with a world crisis, perhaps war, of the gravest magnitude.

The presidential nominee approaches the issues of peace and war with a handicapping burden from the Republican platform. Written at the direct dictation of Senator William E. Borah, and with senatorial isolationists having a large hand, these planks plumb a new low in isolationism—lower even than the 1920 anti-League of Nations platform. The platform—against Governor Landon's wishes—for the first time oppose American membership in the World Court. It calls for collection of the interallied war debts while at the same time advocating the

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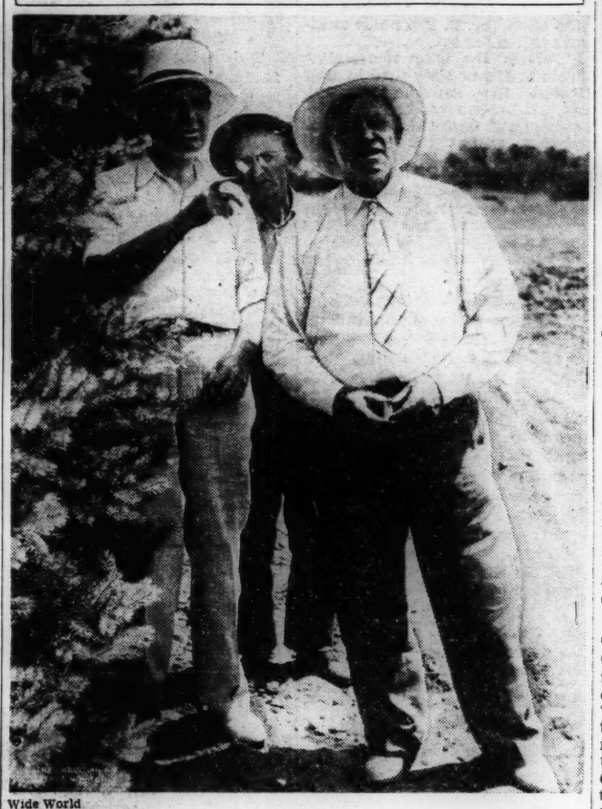
Tugwell Visits Drought Region



Wide World

Rexford Tugwell **J. T. Sarvis** **Gov. Tom Berry**

The Federal Resettlement Administrator Inspects Spruce Trees Planted in North Dakota by the Department of Agriculture. He Is Accompanied by a Government Agronomist and the Governor of South Dakota

Anglo-Dominion Clarity Sought In Ottawa Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The tightening up of British Empire trade agreements is to be attempted, the Monitor learns, in the coming negotiations for revising the Ottawa pact of 1932.

A representative expression of the views with which United Kingdom traders are entering on this question was given by Mr. Samuel R. Beale in his presidential address at this year's annual meeting here of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Agreements, Mr. Beale said, should be arranged as soon as possible with each of the dominions so as to provide concrete undertakings with respect to specific commodities rather than that any benefits to be derived from such agreements should be obtained through a system which relied mainly upon the application of vague general fundamentals.

Mr. Beale's personal view was that Britain would be unreasonable if it expected trade relations between it and the dominions of the Empire to do anything but gradually and continually to change.

Sometimes he heard the opinion expressed, Mr. Beale said, that any hope of increased Anglo-Dominion trade had gone forever, because Britain was developing agriculture and the dominions were encouraging manufactures, when the only possible basis—so it was said—of trade between Britain and the dominions was increased United Kingdom consumption of imported primary products. He believed this view to be short-sighted and contrary to experience.

"Let us hope that all our dominions," Mr. Beale said, "now realize the risk of raising their cost level unduly by high tariffs and uneconomic manufacture. If this pitfall is avoided the general result of economic manufacture in a new country is an all-round rise in the standard of living, an increase in demand for all sorts of manufactures and a general increase of world trade."

U. S. Will Ship Flour to Feed Wheat States

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The heat wave which for 15 consecutive days caused more than 4000 fatalities and boosted drought damage into the hundreds of millions was announced as ended today in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and probably North Dakota by Weather Forecaster J. R. Lloyd.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Farmers who formerly grew so much wheat that their section of the country was known as the "bread basket of the nation," soon will have flour donated to them by the Government.

Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in Washington, Oregon and Idaho to be made into flour for use of farmers in the Dakotas and other drought-burned states. Distribution will be made through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and local relief agencies, according to announcement from W. R. Gregg, acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Northwest Has Surplus

The Pacific Northwest is said to have a surplus of wheat above local requirements. This year's crop was estimated at about 75,000,000 bushels. Usual requirements for this type of wheat which is inferior to the hard red spring wheat destroyed by the drought, run about 61,000,000 bushels.

The Government's purchase will help to bolster the price of this type of wheat in the Northwest at a time when there is a heavy movement of the crop to the market. Some of the wheat will be used for flour and the rest as feedstuffs for livestock in the drought areas.

Thirty-eight counties in four states have been added to the emergency drought list in the last 24 hours, making a total of 490 counties in 15 states where relief activities of the various federal agencies are centered. The last designation included 12 counties in Arkansas, seven in Missouri, 11 in South Carolina and eight in South Dakota. Arkansas was brought into the drought picture for the first time. Nearly one-half of the counties in Missouri, more than three-fourths of those in South Dakota and all of North Dakota are now official drought areas.

Full List of States

The full list of states in which emergency drought counties have been designated includes: Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming.

The Department of Agriculture drought committee announced today that 108 carloads of foodstuffs have been ordered shipped to Missouri. The shipment of 844 carloads of food and feed into 14 other states

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Hull Defends Trade Pacts As Aid to Farmers

Support of Reciprocal Plan Seen as Reply to GOP Attacks

Income Rise Cited

Treaties Help Nation to Keep Foreign Commerce, Secretary Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The reciprocal trade agreement experiment initiated by the Roosevelt Administration was defended as of distinct benefit to American agriculture in a statement issued here last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

While he did not mention critics or parties by name, the Secretary's defense was interpreted as a reply to the plank in the Republican campaign platform condemning "so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer" and more specifically to the recent attack on the program made by George N. Peek, former New Deal trade adviser, after a conference with Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for President.

Critics Are Assailed

Critics of the program were referred to satirically by Mr. Hull as professional "guardians" and "saviors" of American agriculture who always make an appearance during political campaigns. "The real purpose of the majority of them, however, is to secure or to retain Smoot-Hawley embargo benefits for certain large industrial interests," he declared.

An increase of $176,000,000 in farm income during the first five months of this year, compared with the same period last year, was cited by the Secretary as a specific refutation of the charge that American agriculture has been "sold out."

Mr. Hull mantained complete silence as to the causes leading him to step out of his non-political role of the last three years to issue what will obviously be used by the Democratic Party as a campaign document in defense of the trade policy.

Hull's Statement

Mr. Hull's statement follows:

The reciprocity trade program was adopted as a practical agency to deal effectively with an unprecedented depression emergency. It is working well. It was essential to preserve what was left of our foreign trade; it is serving gradually to regain foreign markets to the distinct benefit of American agriculture and industry. The program is essentially economic, created by national necessity, and it has been so treated by more than two-thirds of the American press and by outstanding statesmen, regardless of party.

Nevertheless, today those small but powerful groups which foisted Smoot-Hawleyism upon the country, whose economic leadership bankrupted agriculture, are again making a bid for control. During political campaigns they always appear in their professional role as "guardians and saviors" of American agriculture. The real purpose of a majority of them, however, is to secure or to retain Smoot-Hawley embargo benefits for certain large industrial interests, as when the Smoot-Hawley measure was enacted in 1930.

Attempt to Discredit

They realize that they must first discredit the present national program in the eyes of the farmer before they can hope to secure farm support. Accordingly, they make the astonishing attempt to cause American farmers to imagine that they are worse off now than they were prior to 1933 under the Smoot-Hawley policy which had been invoked as a guarantee that it would make agriculture permanently prosperous.

Unfortunately for their purpose, however, they find themselves confronted with the fact that in 1935 farmers were getting 81 cents a bushel for wheat, as compared with 35 cents in 1932; 61 cents a bushel for corn, as against 21 cents in 1932; 9 cents a pound for hogs, as against 3 cents in 1932; 6 cents a pound for cattle, as against 3 cents in 1932; 28 cents a pound for butterfat, as against 18 cents in 1932, and so on down the list of agricultural products.

Farm Income Gains

These critics likewise find themselves confronted with the fact that the agricultural income of this country was almost two-thirds greater in 1935 than in 1932. They desperately seek to divert the attention of farmers from these facts and to turn the farmers against the policies being pursued in the interest of agriculture.

In its efforts to gain favor by misleading the farmer, this agricultural wrecking crew does not hesitate to bend and twist facts for its own ends. Misleading use of the statistics of agricultural imports for 1935, designed to make the farmer believe that the Trade Agreement Act has operated to his injury, is an outstanding example of this misrepresentation. They seek to create the impression that the operation of this act

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, July 18

China—Canton Aviators Join North—With Planes

Latest incident in China's internal seething—which threatens open civil war between Southern "Nationalists" and the Nanking Central Government—is the reported desertion of Southern aviators with 60 of the Southwest's newest planes.

The fliers were said, in Associated Press reports, to be turning their backs on the Cantonese uprising and entering the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the understanding that he would not ally himself with Japan.

The charge has been, from the Cantonese, that General Chiang and his Nanking Government were "selling out" to Japan and that he and his leaders were allowing Japanese to make "aggressive inroads" in China—particularly in the north—without using strong enough tactics to keep "China for the Chinese."

Seen as one reason for the swing-over to the Northern forces by the former commander of the Canton air force, and by scores of his aviators, is the continued rumor that the Cantonese leaders, originally and avowedly opposed to Japan, are now seeking Japanese financial aid to defeat the Northern armies, and gain personal control. In that case, Japan would appear to be playing both ends against the middle.

Strike—'Legal' and Mexico City Stays Dark

Mexico's newest labor strike, by 3000 employees of the Mexican Light and Power Company, is declared legal by the Government's conciliation board, says the Associated Press, and Mexico City remains without electric power.

Meanwhile the board works as rapidly as possible to bring employees and employers together for some understanding as the tourist season is at its height—and a "dark city" is no inducement to the needed tourist trade.

Shops and factories using electric power are closed and it is estimated that 60,000 industrial workers, at least, are idle as the result. The candle business has boomed with the city's 500,000 residents necessarily turning to candles or lamps for light.

Tourists found it inconvenient to walk upstairs to their rooms, and once there found no running water, as the electric pumps were idle. Those close to the strike indicate an understanding to end the strike should not take long. There is also the probability, it is stated, that President Cárdenas might call the strike "nonexistent"—as in the recent rail strike and demand its end.

New Altitude—Russian Claims 36,098 Feet

New Heights for Russia

A Soviet aviator claims to have set a new world's altitude record of 36,089 feet for a two-seater plane flying a payload of 500 kilograms says the Associated Press.

Vladimir Kokinaki, the aviator, made a 63-minute ascent over Moscow. He reported a temperature of 49 degrees below zero Farenheit at his maximum height.

The international altitude record for airplanes with the 500 kilogram payload, which Russia now asserts it has broken, is officially held by M. Bourdin of France. He flew to a height of 31,272 feet on Jan. 26, 1934.

Locarno—Preliminary Talk Arranged

France—after pushing vigorously for an early meeting of the Locarno Powers to continue discussions of "the remilitarization of the Rhineland"—accepts Britain's invitation to attend such a meeting in London next week. It is semi-officially scheduled for July 22.

The meeting will be held, however, without Germany or Italy, two

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Boarding School vs. Day School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Day schools have a champion against boarding schools in Britain.

Criticizing boarding schools as inclined to be artificial, Mr. E. Sharwood Smith, educationist, declared day schools to be their superior when addressing a "New Ideals in Education" conference at Oxford.

"I believe," he added, "that every boy or girl at a boarding school, could his or her most secret thoughts be read, is suffering, and sometimes acutely, from homesickness."

But boarding schools have their champion, too. At the National Teachers Conference at Southport recently, Mr. W. Griffith spoke up for the public schoolboy as having a very special air about him.

"It is that look of fullness and well-being," he said, "that glint in his eye, which we fear is lacking in elementary school children."

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Italy's King Pays French Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAUTECOMBE, France — King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is, strange to say, a taxpayer of the French Republic.

Just like any other property owner, whether French or foreign, he pays taxes on the historic estate at Hautecombe, on the Lake of Bourget, which is partly a royal residence—seldom used—and partly a Cistercian monastery.

The French tax is not imposed on the monastery, which is an historic monument, but on the "royal domain," which practically surrounds it. Every year, the Royal Abbey of Hautecombe is visited by members of the House of Savoy who come to visit the tombs of their ancestors buried in the beautiful chapel connected with the monastery. Not long ago, Queen Elena, with a suite of 40 persons, came from Rome in a special train to visit Hautecombe, later stopping at Aix-les-Bains and Chamonix. The Prince of Piedmont is a frequent visitor, generally incognito; the King comes at least once a year to look over the cradle of his forefathers.

In addition, there are hundreds of tourists every week who visit the abbey and the royal domain; in days gone by, they received the hospitality of the monks, but this developed into too much of a burden, and a tavern was erected near by to provide food and lodging for visitors.

Hautecombe is, in fact, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Italian royal house although located on French soil. There are 43 kings or princes of the House of Savoy buried at Hautecombe, which explains the pilgrimages which the King, the Queen and others make annually to this historic site. Under an arrangement reached when Savoy was joined to France, about half of the monks are Italian and the others French; their ecclesiastical superior is the Bishop of Chambéry, but their patron is the King of Italy who names the father abbot. The latter acts as a sort of business manager for the King, as far as Hautecombe is concerned, and pays the taxes which France assesses on all property holders, whether they be royal or not.

Old Castle Awaits Site in Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACCLESFIELD, Eng. — Stored away in huge packing cases in the Town Yard here are the remains of an historic fourteenth century castle which once provided a roof for a King of England.

The ruins of this ancient pile have been awaiting re-erection for two years while interested citizens have been scouring the town for sites. Their search has so far proved fruitless.

When the owner, Mr. J. Halstead Cutts, sold the site on which the castle stood to a multiple store two years ago, he presented the remains to the town. Every piece was carefully numbered, stored in packing cases, and removed from the heart of the town's shopping center to the Town Yard.

A Macclesfield Castle Preservation Fund Committee was set up and it set about organizing social events as a means of raising sufficient money to re-erect the castle on another site. The search for a site, however, still goes on.

Macclesfield Castle was built in the fourteenth century by John de Macclesfield.

On Aug. 6, 1496, it is recorded that the then Earl of Derby was visited at Macclesfield Castle by King Henry VII.

Spain's Defense Forces Cut Under Azaña's Recent Policy; Only Marxists Are 'Warlike'

(Continued from Page 1)

munication would have been allowed to continue. But, it is declared that the Government has sufficient loyal forces at its disposal to deal with the rebels, unless the latter are able to effect a surprise coup in Madrid itself, which is considered unlikely.

Official Communiqué Admits Part of Army Revolted in Morocco

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MADRID, July 18 (AP)—Army planes bombed rebellious troops in Morocco, the Ministry of the Interior announced today, in quelling a sudden revolt which broke out at Melilla and spread to other parts of the Spanish zone.

Previously there had been reports that the revolt had spread to Spain itself, but these were not confirmed, and were denied by authorities. Madrid was quiet.

Mainland Fighting Denied

The Under Secretary of State, who made the announcement, denied widespread reports that there had been a similar revolt on the Spanish mainland, but acknowledged that Ceuta, just opposite Gibraltar, was in the hands of the rebels.

Reports reaching French border points, but not confirmed from any official source, said there was fighting at a number of Spanish cities, including Cadiz, Sevilla and Barcelona. Direct advices from Barcelona, however, said that Catalonian City was calm.

Most of the bombing was at Ceuta and Melilla, the Ministry of the Interior statement said.

Calls It "Absurd"

In an official communiqué the Government said:

"A new criminal attack on the Republic has been frustrated. The Government did not wish to address the country until it learned exactly what had happened and had put into effect urgent, inexorable measures to combat it.

"Part of the army representing Spain in Morocco has risen in arms against the Republic, revolting against its own country and performing a shameful criminal act of rebellion against the legitimately constituted power.

"The Government declares that the movement has been limited exclusively to several cities in the Moroccan Protectorate Zone and that no one—absolutely no one on the Peninsula (Spain itself)—joined this absurd scheme.

Loyal Spaniards Frustrate Plot

"On the contrary, Spaniards have reacted unanimously and with profound indignation against this shameful act, which has been frustrated at birth.

"The Government is pleased to announce that heroic centers and loyal elements are resisting sedition in the military bases of the Protectorate, defending with honor their uniforms, the prestige of the army and the authority of the Republic.

"At the present time the forces on land, sea and in the air of the Republic, except for the absurb exceptions mentioned before, remain faithful to the fulfillment of their duties, directing themselves against the rebels to quell the mad and shameful movement with all energy.

"The Government of the Republic dominates the situation and declares it will not be long in announcing to public opinion the re-establishment of normality."

Azaña in National Palace

President Manuel Azaña occupied the National Palace instead of his official residence today as government authorities took precautions against disorders.

A strict censorship on telephones, telegraphs and cables made an adequate survey of the situation difficult.

Unrest in Spain reached a high point early this week when José Calvo Sotelo, leader of the nation's Monarchists, was assassinated by a group of men wearing Assault Guard uniforms.

Government officials denied that Assault Guards actually had taken part in the slaying, but Monarchists demonstrated, shouting "Down with the Republic!"

Since most of Spain's Monarchists are fascists, the authorities took precautions against further demonstrations by arresting hundreds of alleged fascist partisans.

Dictatorship Reports

Reports of an impending dictatorship have circulated freely in Spain recently as continued political and labor disorders made the Government's position manifestly more difficult.

Harassed by growing divergence among the Left groups as well as bitter reprisals between Right and Left factions, Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga sought a solution to the semi-chaotic situation which would not wreck the so-called Left United Front.

Observers were predicting that unless immediate measures were adopted to halt the prolonged series of bloodshed and incendiarism, the Cabinet would be forced to resign.

Labor at Odds

The main difficulty has been in attempting to compromise the differences between Spain's two most powerful Labor groups—the Syndicalists and the Revolutionary Socialists of the General Workers' Union.

Each boasting a membership of more than 1,000,000 workers, the two are at odds on the means of achieving the pre-electoral pact signed by the Left leaders for election purposes last February.

The Syndicalists believe the moment opportune for a workers' dictotorship and insist on their program of "strikes-without-compromise" to bring about this end.

The Socialists, favoring a proletarian regime along Soviet lines, are amenable to compromise pending such time as they believe they can implant a Soviet form of government.

They have engaged in numerous clashes, particularly in the south of Spain, costing many lives and resulting in much property damage.

African Revolt Called Fascist Movement For Control of Government

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, July 18—(By telephone to Paris) (AP)—Nine were killed in the revolt of Spanish troops at Melilla, Spanish Morocco, today, said inhabitants of the Spanish zone who crossed the frontier into French territory.

They added that many were wounded at Larache, to which the rebellion spread. A general strike was called there after the army had taken possession of all civilian posts.

Nearly all public services were reported in the hands of the rebellious troops, whose aim was said to be the seizure of control of the Government.

Details of the uprising were scarce, since communications were cut between the French and Spanish zones, but frontier reports gave the impression that the situation was serious.

These reports said that the first trouble appeared among troops stationed at the international bridge 15 miles from Tangiers and spread rapidly throughout the Spanish zone.

It centered especially at Larache, Arzila, Elksar and Melilla.

Although it was first declared the dissidents were from the Spanish Foreign Legion, later advices said they were troops from the Spanish mainland. The revolt was described as a "Fascist movement."

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Reciprocal Pacts Defended by Hull As Aid to Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

has led to a great increase in the imports, in 1935, of competitive agricultural products.

Benefits Are Listed

Such statements first ignore the fact that only four trade agreements were in actual operation during any part of that year. As a result of one of these, the Cuban Agreement, our export of lard to Cuba practically trebled in value, and the sales of other American agricultural products to Cuba also greatly increased. In the other three agreements in force during portions of 1935, those with Haiti, Sweden and Belgium, the United States made virtually no agricultural concessions, while, on the other hand, a very substantial list of concessions was secured for American farm products, some of them, such as those on fruits, being particularly helpful.

Secondly, as they well know, if the increased agricultural imports in 1935 that were absolutely necessary to feed and keep alive the livestock and poultry in the drought belt should be deducted, no appreciable increase in competitive imports would be found to exist (excepting sugar, which is controlled under the generally accepted quota system).

Domestic Market Aided

Nor is there the slightest basis for the absurd propaganda to the effect that the benefits obtained for our exports through trade agreements have been obtained by "trading off" agriculture's domestic market. The marked improvement in the domestic market is itself proof to the contrary. The chief increases in agricultural imports in 1936 have been in non-competitive products, such as rubber, raw silk, carpet wool, etc.

Apart from the item of sugar from Cuba, which comes in under a general quota agreement to supplement our continental production, not over 3 per cent of agricultural imports, either directly or remotely competitive, can be attributed to our trade-agreement concessions. Given normal weather, even that small percentage would decline. And should the present year, unfortunately, witness a drought similar to 1934 and bring additional imports of foodstuffs over existing tariffs, these imports would once again serve to sustain rather than injure American agriculture. The trade agreements have not reduced in any way, as has been implied, the tariffs, in effect prior to 1933, of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, 25 cents on corn, 15 cents a pound on butter and 6 cents a pound on canned beef.

Question of Tariff

The question concretely raised under the Smoot-Hawley policy is whether each and every industry in America shall be allowed embargo tariffs which will prevent the importation of 1 per cent or even less of commodities in the least competitive. Experience during the disastrous years prior to 1933 unequivocally teaches that an absolute embargo against the slightest competitive imports to this country means to invite and, in a sense, force, other nations not to import, as they normally have in the past, some 50 per cent to 60 per cent of our raw cotton, 45 per cent of our tobacco, 35 per cent of our lard, 20 per cent of our wheat, 15 per cent of our apples, and many other large quantities of our surplus production in both agriculture and industry.

It will be recalled in this connection that our exports of farm products declined in value from $1,692,900,000 in 1929 to $662,000,000 in 1932.

Assails Smoot-Hawley Act

The maliciously distorted presentation of the results of the trade agreements program made by these critics is not hampered by any memory of the fact that farm prices sank to disastrously low levels at the very time when the Smoot-Hawley Act was in full bloom, and imports of competitive agricultural products were almost wholly excluded.

They conveniently ignore the fact that during the first five months of 1936 total cash farm income (including rental and benefit payments) was $2,664,000,000, as compared with $2,488,000,000 during the same months of 1935. This increase of $176,000,000 in farm income over the first five months of last year disposes of the pretense that agriculture has been "sold out" under the trade-agreements program.

The farmer will not forget that those who are seeking to capitalize him for their own purposes are the same persons who boasted of their leadership during the years prior to 1933, but who pushed him into bankruptcy and left him there.

Scouts Get $304,806 For Canceled Jamboree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—The Boy Scouts of America have collected the final payment of $54,806.32 on the insurance policy it bought to protect it against losses on the National Scout Jamboree which was canceled last year, Dr. James E. West, chief Scout executive, said today. Out of a $400,000 policy written by the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, $304,806 was collected, Dr. West added.

"That the insurance company paid a total of $304,806 of the $400,000 policy was due to the fact that the Boy Scouts of America had been able to cancel nearly $100,000 worth of contracts for foodstuffs and equipment," he continued.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

important Locarno members. Thus the object of the London conversations will not be to take definite action but merely to "open the way" for a future meeting, which, France hopes, will not only include Germany and Italy, but other European powers large and small as well.

The trend of the conversations, it is understood, is to be toward the re-creation of a European security on a wide scale. Therefore observers expect the London meeting to last but a few days and actually be the forerunner of a wider conference perhaps in September.

Bridge—Last Gap Closed at San Francisco

A five-ton chord of steel unceremoniously shoved into place high above San Francisco Bay closed the last gap in the San Francisco-Oakland Transbay Bridge, making the great structure more than 99 per cent complete.

After the 15-man work crew had maneuvered the last link to its permanent position, the Associated Press reports, they ran up a weather-beaten flag, indicating the major portion of the job had been completed.

All that is left to complete is the paving, the final riveting, and the application of a few odds and ends. On Nov. 12 the $77,200,000 structure is scheduled to begin carrying traffic.

The Bay Bridge is listed as the costliest structure of its kind in the world. It crosses the longest stretch of navigable water known to have been spanned by engineers—4½ miles—and is 8¼ miles long, counting its approaches.

Vacations—For WPA Workers Demanded

Vacations With Pay for WPA Workers

This is the object of two Federal Court suits filed in New York, says the Associated Press. Action is brought to force the Government to pay for its relief worker's vacations by Louis Bunin, local manager of the WPA Experimental Theater, and Matilda Schnittman, an employee of the theater project.

Thousands of WPA workers will be affected by the outcome according to Carol King, counsel in the case.

Mr. Bunin's Suit seeks 26-day vacations annually for all supervisory and administrative workers, and 2½ days a month off for those classed as temporary employees, in accordance with a law which he said became effective on March 14.

Hamilton Leaves Boston Plenty Of GOP Ammunition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, July 18 — Denouncing the AAA for drawing $60,000,000 in processing and related taxes out of New England and spending but $3,500,000 here in return, John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the National Republican Committee, wound up four days of visiting the six New England states late last night. His indictment of the AAA was made at a dinner meeting in the Chamber of Commerce of nearly 1000 Republican party workers.

It was only a part of the ammunition he left in his wake for further use by the local workers. Other items that stood out in his final Boston appearance included:

1. Reading of a letter which he said Gov. Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming had written an unnamed applicant for a CCC job. The letter advised the man to file a political application with his county Democratic committee so it would be available for the state committee and the congressional delegation when the time came to give jobs.

2. Voicing of a hope that he might talk with Alfred E. Smith and win him over to the Landon cause as he had won Joseph B. Ely the day before.

3. Revival of the old charge that President Roosevelt failed to cooperate when called upon by former President Hoover for help in averting the bank crisis and holiday in the last days of Mr. Hoover's incumbency.

4. Charge that the Roosevelt Administration regarded relief as a sort of charity which called for gratitude on the part of recipients, this gratitude to be expressed in the form of votes.

On the constructive side of building up his own candidate, Mr. Hamilton did not dwell very long, contenting himself with an exposition of Governor Landon's views on relief. He read a few paragraphs from Mr. Landon's second inaugural address, delivered a year ago last January.

At that time Governor Landon said that development of machine production and other conditions had made employment conditions more acute in the last quarter of a century, making relief a common obligation, not a charity. He also, at that time, stressed the advantages of a pay-as-you-go policy.

Elaborating on the effect of the processing tax on New England, Mr. Hamilton said that it cost more to administer the impost in four of the New England states than the amount of benefits distributed in them. The processng tax has been declared unconstitutional.

Catalans See Revolt As Monarchist Effort

BARCELONA, Spain, July 18 (AP)—Authorities of the autonomous Catalonian Government announced today they had seized copies of a monarchist manifesto proclaiming a "state of war."

Barcelona was quiet as rumors spread of an armed revolt elsewhere in Spain, but there was a certain tenseness generated by strict censorship.

Authorities said that the monarchist proclamation was signed by "a retired general and monarchist leader" who would be arrested shortly.

Virginia State Workers Get Pay Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 17—The full 10 per cent pay restoration of State employees was effective with their semimonthly pay checks July 15.

The Virginia State Government was one of the last of the Old Dominion's institutions to restore pay cuts necessitated by the depression. Sidney B. Day, assistant State Comptroller, explained that the restored salary went into effect July 1, with increased amounts being paid on the first pay day after that date.

Servant's Position Gains Recognition In More Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than one European country is discovering that, if home life is to be preserved, then those who occupy the position of domestic servants must be accorded a status at least as honorable, if not more so, than workers in other occupations.

The Scandinavian countries have, for some time past, laid special stress upon the fundamental importance of home and in its relation to national life, and on this account have included domestic workes as part of each normal family.

Maids To Be Delegates

In Austria, the Reichsorganization der Hausfrauen Osterreichs—composed as it is not only of the housewives of Austria but also of their maids—has decided to admit repesentatives of the maids as delegates to the general assembly of the society.

Hungary, which has, for a number of years, known the value of the domestic worker and appreciated her, has recently decorated 164 of its household servants in recognition of their faithful services.

Julia Stefan, who received a gold medal for services rendered to a single family for 50 years, was cheered as a heroine. Maria Kressz, with a record of 30 years behind her, received an ovation hardly less enthusiastic.

Gold Medals Presented

There were 27 gold medals presented for services lasting 20 years with the same families, and 50 for services lasting 10 years, and a host of copper medals commemorating services performed for five years.

In Great Britain, the low status of the domestic worker has stood very definitely in the way of the easy absorption into it of young women thrown out of employment in other fields of work. Discussing the matter recently at the annual conference of the Electrical Association for Women, the question was raised as to whether matters might not be improved by equipping domestic workers with a technical knowledge not in the possession of their mistresses.

Electrical Training

With the coming to the home of electrical labor-saving devices, maids would be on a different footing, it was decided, if they were capable of doing their own "running repairs." The maid who could maintain her vacuum cleaner in a state of workableness, who could see that the flex on her iron is in running order, who could understand the why and wherefore of her electric cooker, would be regarded, in any household, as a valuable asset and treated accordingly.

The association decided to open an electrical course and to issue certificates of efficiency to domestic servants within the next few months—a course which, as they were careful to explain, would not be "too complicated" nor "too exacting," but which, in a friendly and sociable way, would impart knowledge whereby not merely technical skill but social status would be improved.

San Diego Extends Civil Service Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Deputies in the sheriff's office here were brought under civil service as a result of a decision of the Fourth District Court of Appeals. Unless the decision is appealed, 33 deputy sheriffs will be compelled to take county civil service examinations.

The ruling sustained a decision by Superior Judge Charles Haines in a suit filed by Deputy Sheriff John D. Cornell who sought to restrain the county civil service commission from holding examinations in the sheriff's office on the theory that the state constitution delegates the right to hire deputies to the elective officer under whom they work.

The higher court also dissolved a writ of prohibition which has prevented the commission from holding tests.

"I hope there will be no appeal," Sheriff E. W. Dort said. "I have always wanted this office under civil service and there are many things we would like to do that are being held in abeyance until the matter is settled."

Radio Amateurs Form Fellowship For World Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Intimate international friendships, national and local legislation against reception interference, and exchange of information among the host of short-wave fans are major objectives of the Radio Fellowship, founded here by prominent persons interested in exploiting the possibilities of their hobby.

Two and a half years ago, six local members of the International DX-ers Alliance, composed of short-wave operators of many nations meeting on the common ground of ether waves, banded together to expand the activities of a medium whose potentialities already had become apparent in scientific laboratories, if not in the home of the average radio listener.

Temporary headquarters were set up and a program launched on the basis of mutual assistance already furnished by the parent alliance. Other amateurs were invited to join, and today the roster of 80 members includes the names of many radio-station owners and executives, attorneys, a judge, motion-picture folk, business men, and radio researchists.

In the realm of international good will, the "fellows" expect to attain their greatest good. Chance sputterings in an early morning hour have blossomed into firm friendships, although oceans may separate the new-found friends.

Shortwave broadcasting stations, a development in which the United States lags behind other nations, are responsible for bringing the voices and music of foreign peoples, and the interest in turn, members aver, has evolved into appreciation, understanding, and sympathy among nationalities. Above all, the possibilities of disliking or hating the way of living of this "new world" family are becoming increasingly remote, say "Dee-exers" everywhere.

Carl Haverlin, one of the six to found the Radio Fellowship and executive of a broadcasting station releasing a national chain locally, voices the growing sense of world unity by saying:

"When I hear Spanish music, German bands, Japanese talking and exchange greetings nightly with other shortwave fans all over the globe, I know I could never hate them enough to go to war against them."

Actress Cites Benefits

Mary Pickford, becoming a member, said, "If the messages we transmit are moderated by the right sort of thinking, what a vast amount of good we can do with them!"

Already the fellowship has obtained programs originating in Australia, Mexico, France, and Germany dedicated to the local group of listeners. Permission to relay significant programs over Los Angeles broadcasting stations has been authorized in many instances, and future events, particularly the coronation in England, are to be arranged in a similar manner.

Contact With Ocean Pilot

"One of the most interesting things we have done," remarked Mr. Haverlin, "was the radio accompaniment of Amelia Earhart Putnam on her recent flight to Hawaii. We had permission from the Federal Communications Commission to maintain point-to-point contact with her plane by way of KFI. We played recordings and asked her questions to answer when she checked in every half hour over her 50-watt transmitter.

"In this way we were able to let newspapermen hear 'KHABQ calling . . . everything O. K.,' every once in a while during the flight. We did the same thing when the first clipper flight to the Philippines was made.

Concerning legislation outlawing nuisances to reception of all wavelengths, the fellowship already has obtained a Los Angeles city ordinance prohibiting interference resulting from improperly-installed electric appliances.

"There's a law against throwing rocks into your yard or breaking your windows, and it's just as much of a crime to drown out receptions by unnecessary noises," said Mr. Haverlin. "All that needs to be done is to ground every appliance by proper installation. We are getting the public utilities and builders to co-operate in this matter.

Adventure Over Aerial

"Not long ago a cameraman for a motion picture company on location in Alaska took along his short-wave code transmitter. One Arctic night, or part of the night, he established contact with a DX'er in Australia.

"Suddenly his tapping broke off in what the Aussie thought was a peculiar manner. From Down Under came a call for someone on the Pacific coast to answer the curious Australian. An operator in Monterey, Calif., picked up the call and gave credence to the fears of the Australian by relaying a plea for someone in Nome, Alaska, to answer.

"Luckily, someone there answered and it was found that he was not two miles from the cameraman's hideout. The Alaskan donned his furs and hurried over, to find that carbon monoxide from a stove had put the cameraman to sleep. No ventilation had been arranged because of the cold.

Legal Precautions Needed

The advancement of radio as a commercial enterprise, as entertainment, and as a hobby is making the public realize that precautions must be asserted by law, it was pointed out.

Mr. Haverlin says many cities have similar nuisance ordinances and that automobiles, home appliances and all other potential disturbers will be insulated in time, either by local or national legislation.

Appreciation in a larger sphere of short-wave activities the fellowship hopes to infusc by permanent headquarters here, where operators and visitors can experiment and become familiar with the intricate subject of high-frequencies, low-frequencies, bands, quasi-optical wave lengths, and Heaviside layers.

Until this clubhouse is built, the scores of members will continue to take a few minutes off from their bank desks, calipers, or legal tomes, every day or stay up late at night to promote what they are convinced is the world's common denominator.

U. S. Neutrality Urged As 'Policy' for Landon

(Continued from Page 1)

erection of new tariff barriers against goods which might serve to pay the debts.

No Mention of Neutrality

The platform further opposes American membership in the League of Nations—not so unconventional a plank—but it makes no mention whatever of the subjects of neutrality or of inter-American policy. It specifically condemns the reciprocal trade program, which has been warmly favored by American peace groups.

It was against this discouraging background that Messrs. Van Kirk and Eichelberger, neither of whom was previously known to Governor Landon, presented their pleas for a coherent and constructive American foreign policy. In the Governor's entourage, however, are men not uninformed in foreign affairs, notably Charles P. Taft. J. Reuben Clark, former Under Secretary of State, also has been a frequent visitor.

This discussion of foreign affairs, however important to those interested in Governor Landon's education on the subject, was overshadowed by the suggestive financial statement issued last night by J. Raymond McCarl, former Comptroller General of the United States, whose 15 statutory years as "the man who bosses presidents" have just ended.

A Valuable Ally

Mr. McCarl, it is recognized, can be a highly valuable ally to Governor Landon, both during the campaign and after the election, if he wins. For the retiring Comptroller General speaks with unique authority on the subjects of government spending and government organization. He would make a right-hand man of outstanding authority to a Republican President.

McCarl's Statement

Mr. McCarl's statement was as follows:

Governor Landon impresses me most by his firm faith in the soundness, farsightedness and deep-rooted patriotism of our people, and by his equally firm belief in the wisdom and the practicability of our form of government. As President of the United States he will neither become dictator nor view the plight of our pepole from such isolated and lofty eminence as to be tempted toward fantastic experiments rather than sound and practical measures.

He impresses one as being sanely progressive, intent upon moving constantly forward, but always on a safe and sound basis—evolution, not revolution, and rehabilitation before reform.

His wide knowledge of conditions and his ability to analyze our problems from a national viewpoint, without even a suggestion of prejudice for or against any section or particular group, is reassuring indeed.

He is deeply concerned, as are all who have given the matter consideration, regarding our ever-increasing expenditures and our ever-mounting public debt.

Possesses Wide Power

There is a marked difference, of course, between expenditures for purposes, public or private, as authorized by law, and the costs of administering our government, our overhead. The purposes and volume of the former are for fixing the Congress from time to time, with appropriations accordingly, and as to these a President is supposed to have but persuasive influence; but as to the latter he actually possesses such wide authority as to make this a fertile field for savings.

The Governor possesses such a keen sense of responsibility for a public trust that undoubtedly his full influence will be exerted for curtailment of appropriations to amounts reasonably necessary for legitimate undertakings by the Federal Government, and for total elimination of appropriations for impracticable or foolish ventures—but with respect to costs of administration or government overhead, I venture to prophesy that his will be the most economical administration our country has experienced for many a moon—and in striking contrast with the extravagances now so prevalent.

It is a matter of serious importance, in my judgment, that our people be afforded every opportunity to become fully acquainted with Governor Landon.

Expression of Confidence

And after seeing Governor Landon, Mr. McCarl's carefully written and prepared statement exudes warm confidence and support. He draws an interesting and important distinction between expenditures for general purposes authorized by law and the recurring costs of administering the Government. The key section in his statement is that which points out this distinction.

No better man than Mr. McCarl, authorities agree, could be found to go ahead and cut down the ordinary expenditures of the Government under the direction of the President. Mr. McCarl was not much interested in the "impracticable and foolish ventures" which he was sure Governor Landon would curtail. But with respect to overhead he "ventured the prophecy that his will be the most economical administration our country has experienced for many a moon—and in striking contrast with the extravagance now so prevalent."

Sees Balanced Budget

This is high praise from an official who served through the entire Coolidge period. It fits in with the budget theories of Arthur A. Ballantine, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, who last week told Governor Landon that he could balance the budget and continue spending a generous amount for relief by cutting the ordinary Government overhead back to 1933 or 1934 figues. He points out that total Government revenues in the coming year, because of greatly increased national income and consequent higher return from taxes, are likely to be between 5 and 5½ billion dollars. Ordinary government "overhead," even on a generous basis, might be no more than three billions or three and a half. That would leave two billions or more to spend for special emergency purposes such as relief or the bonus, and yet emerge with a balanced budget. The McCarl and Ballantine viewpoints thus agree in concentrating on regular departmental spending.

But in 1936 this does not mean the budgets of the old-established departments so much as the New Deal addenda which have been transferred from the emergency to the regular budget, such as the CCC or public works.

Fits With Landon Policy

When two such authorities as these recommend the same course of action to Governor Landon, and it fits with his own financing record, it would be logical to expect a retrenchment policy from him concentrating on government overhead, and leaving emergency spending to the decision of Congress, although with a presidential recommendation to go slow.

Mr. McCarl made one of the week's vivid pictures as he visited Governor Landon. The retiring comptroller-general is no longer as slender as he once was. His flowing black Windsor tie comes from out of a white collar over a blue shirt, his graying hair has a dashing curl, and his own tenance gleamed today from the prairie heat which he has not often experienced since he left his home in McCook, Neb., a score of years ago to be secretary to Senator George W. Norris.

Indeed, Mr. McCarl rather resembled the manager of a traveling light opera company when he arrived in Topeka. But his words were weighty. Apart from his official statement—and he is the first Landon visitor to insist on a written statement—he said that it was "time to put the brakes on government spending or we are headed for serious trouble."

Sees Repudiation Ahead

"We are spending the money for interest on the public debt, which we ought to be using to run the Government. It has reached the point where a dollar doesn't mean much. In these days we speak of millions and billions. We can't 'take it' forever. If we continue the way we are going, we are headed for repudiation in some form, and all the unpleasantness that goes with it."

Yesterday afternoon Governor Landon took a moment to look at his latest gifts. First, and most treasured, was a photograph of the Marietta, Ohio, Academy football team in 1902. In the third row was a slender right-halfback, weighing maybe 112 pounds. He was Alfred Landon, looking very boyish beside the fearsome, long-haired gladiators in the first row. He held the picture off at arm's length, and when a reporter said, "Wouldn't it look swell hanging in the White House?" he replied with warmth, "Yes, sir, it would look swell hanging any place."

Texas Sends Necktie

Goveror Landon also showed a handsome blue necktie, handwoven in Texas. Yesterday he received enough rice to last all winter from delegates of the rice growers and rice millers associations. These presents still are novel enough to be appreciated, as was some candy from Chicago the other day. The Governor offered it—it was gumdrops in the form of a sunflower—to reporters, who would not venture to take any, whereupon the Governor popped the first piece into his mouth. Today, he accepted some free chewing gum from a young lady distributing samples around the State House. All of which goes to show that no undue stiffness, no pomposity, has as yet descended upon Topeka.

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2. Dime, Dine, Dint, Dent, Cent.
3. 12 Onions, 36 Potatoes, 24 Radishes, 30 Tomatoes, 27 Beets.
4. Belating, Bleating, Tangible.
5. Triple E (Tripoli)

Wage Ratio in Craft Unions To Industrial Is Vital Point; A.F. of L. Fears Leveling Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The chance of two sets of trade union wages being set up for the same work and in the same industrial community has helped to bring on the current division in the labor movement.

Nothing may be heard of the wage question in the trial of 12 labor unions with 1,000,000 members scheduled for two weeks hence, because of the dominance of other issues. For all that, the pay envelope originally had its part in pushing events toward this trial of John L. Lewis and his band of industrial unionists.

Though the popularity of the industrial union in some sections of mass production is admitted among its opponents, the wage question rises as a barrier to common acceptance.

"The majority of the organized workers in the automobile and rubber industries want industrial unionism," conceded one of the objectors to this type of labor organization, during the critical conference of the American Federation of Labor officials here this week.

Doubtful in Steel

"In the steel industry it is not plain that the workers have shown any preference."

Labor's possible split had its partial origin in differences over organizing policy there suggested. The majority in the A. F. of L. refused to authorize unions in the mass production industries to embrace all members of the industry. John L. Lewis, president of the biggest of all American unions, the coal miners, then gathered together powerful sympathizers, and on their own responsibility they undertook to promote industrial unions, uniting all workers, skilled and unskilled without distinction, contrary to the official wish of the A. F. of L.

Recognition, by a notable critic, of the trend toward industrial unionism in several of the major industries led to a surprised question:

"If the organized automobile and rubber workers want industrial unions, why doesn't the A. F. of L. give them what they want?"

Value of Skilled Men

"Because the skilled mechanics have won property rights in labor organization throughout their many years of battle to raise wages. It is these highly trained men of the crafts who have had the courage, determination and the solidarity to obtain their present wage standards.

"Everything they have, they have had to fight for. Without these men and their predecessors, there would be no labor movement.

"Submerge this minority of trained mechanics in a union covering an entire industry like steel, cement, automobiles, rubber, etc. They will be outnumbered perhaps 20 to 1 in the automobile industry, for instance, by the semiskilled and the unskilled. The concerns of the skilled minority will not then be cared for as fully as by these men themselves through their own special organizations. The majority, according to human nature, will be chiefly interested in itself.

Difference in Scales

"And yet, property rights make a poor argument. Property rights may change. We have a more important objection.

"The wages of skilled mechanics in the great industrial union of the coal miners run lower than the standards set by the craft unions in other industry. It is similarly so in the oldest industrial union, the brewery workers.

"In the coal fields, this divergence of pay has made less trouble than it would in a manufacturing city. The miners are usually off by themselves in the country and make a community of their own.

"But two different scales of union wages in the same industrial neighborhood for identical kinds of work could only produce destructive discord.

Side by Side Would Clash

"The new industrial unions now being promoted are located in manufacturing districts. Going by our experience with the older industrial unions, these new unions would not maintain the standard union wage schedules which highly paid mechanics have won elsewhere for themselves. "Two different scales of union wages cannot endure side by side.

"The industrial union has much to recommend it. I have a great deal of sympathy for the workers who want it. But like some other ideals, under present conditions it is not as practicable as we could wish it to be."

Protests against the foregoing argument come tumbling out from the industrial union alliance effected by Mr. Lewis and his associates under the name of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Disclaimed by Lewis

First, it is objected that the craft unions of the skilled are claiming a jurisdiction in fields of industry where they have actually been unable to exercise any jurisdiction.

Though they have had the opportunity for years to organize by trades in steel, automobiles, rubber, etc., the crafts have failed to unionize these industries, it is commented.

"Craft unions have proved incapable of establishing themselves in great areas of industry where the skilled workers are getting wages far below the craft wage scale elsewhere," declare the industrial unionists.

"The craft unions offer no protection whatever in these industries. Nevertheless they make a claim against an organization which is trying to go in and do something for the unorganized worker.

Not Destructive of Crafts

"Our position is not destructive of craft unionism. We do not propose to interfere with unions already established, but only to go into zones of industry not already occupied. Craft unions cannot do anything for the workers in the basic industries. Industrial unions will improve their position immeasurably over what it is under nonunionism.

"Wherever industrial unionism raises wages, it benefits the craft union."

The contention that wages for skilled mechanics in the United Mine Workers of America, the coal miners' union, are lower than union wages for the same trades where craft unions have been able to establish themselves, is granted by a spokesman for the industrial union side.

The Analogy in Coal

"The industrial union has improved the position of the craftsman in coal," he observed. "Why haven't the craft unions done this in steel? They can't.

"The 'high-wage man' in many circumstances proves to be a straw man. Take the building trades. As soon as you get out of the congested industrial areas, you get away from high building wages.

"The semi-skilled and the unskilled in industry are more numerous, and they are also more neglected. The wages of the masses in American industry have not received the consideration they should have, because of lack of organization.

"The industrial union, uniting the rank and file of the workers with the skilled, looks after the welfare of the mass of workers in a way not possible through the craft unions.

"The emphasis in the craft union is on specialization. The philosophy of the craft union is a philosophy of exclusiveness. The industrial union is all-inclusive."

Rand Conference Sought

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 18 (AP)—H. T. Hamilton, grand lodge representative of the International Association of Mechanics in a letter to James H. Rand, president of Remington-Rand, Inc., urged him to set a time and place for a meeting with the employees "for the noble and sincere purpose," he said, "of ending expeditiously the existing labor difficulty."

Canadians Cut Lumber Output For Five Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—While British Columbia's great lumber industry has experienced five months of marked prosperity this year, its operations will be drastically reduced during the summer. Most logging camps are closing now for an indefinite period because of the midsummer forest fire hazard and also on account of the present slump in the cedar and hemlock markets. Thousands of loggers will be idle for a period but as they have all saved up money to keep them until the camps reopen, the shutdown will not contribute to the unemployment problem.

Despite the new trade treaty between Canada and the United States, covering lumber as one of its chief items, Britain remains Canada's best lumber customer. In recent months the United Kingdom has taken 40 per cent of all lumber exported from here.

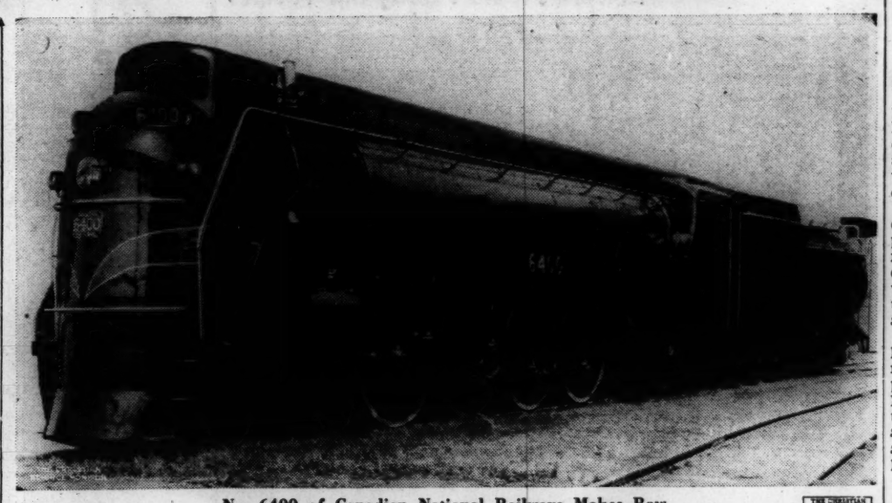
Secret Service Heads Quiz Veteran Operative

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Seeking to learn whether he knew anything of reports that the Secret Service had conducted an investigation of justice agents' activities, Secret Service chiefs today subjected Grady L. Boatwright, veteran operative, to a three-hour interrogation. What he told them was not disclosed.

Mr. Boatwright, head of the St. Paul office and formerly attached to the White House detail, was the first of several operatives Chief W. H. Moran of the service and W. H. McReynolds, administrative assistant to Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, propose to question.

Canada's New Leviathan of the Rails

Scarlet, olive and gold are the colors of the streamlined locomotive making official debut, drawing special train from Montreal to St. John, N. B. Centennial of Canada's first train is thus being celebrated.



No. 6400 of Canadian National Railways Makes Bow

New Monster of the Rails Has All the Latest Modern Gadgets to Distinguish It From the Engine That Pulled Canada's First Train From LaPrairie to St. John, N. B., 100 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, July 18—The hundredth anniversary of the first Canadian train is being celebrated Tuesday when the Dominion's first streamlined locomotive will draw a special train from Montreal to St. John, N. B. The streamline engine, No. 6400, is longer than the entire train which made its trip 100 years ago from LaPrairie to St. John.

Undercover Gadgets

In this new locomotive all the familiar appurtenances are concealed beneath the streamlined cover. A rounded front cover does away with the familiar "cowcatcher" and conceals the automatic front coupler, air pump, generator, bell and smokestack and piping. Only the whistle is outside the streamlined covering, a requirement of Canadian railroad law, the numerals "6400" of the locomotive and necessary handrails.

Cuts Final Costs

About 94 feet in length, No. 6400 weighs 332 tons, and was designed primarily to cut down fuel costs, with speed a secondary factor. It has been scientifically designed to reduce wind resistance and fuel consumption to a minimum, wind resistance having been cut down approximately 43 per cent. The grate which heats the gigantic boiler is 78 feet long.

Costing about $170,000 to build, the engine is guaranteed to do not less than 100 miles an hour.

Minneapolis Peony Wins Toronto Prize; 50,000 Blooms Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An immense pure white peony of the Mrs. J. V. Edlund variety, grown by Judge C. W. Bunn, Minneapolis, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railway, was voted the best peony of the collection and received the Boyd Memorial Medal for the "most distinguished entry" at the thirty-third International Peony Show held here recently.

The "Court of Honor" award went to Mrs. A. S. Gowen of St. Paul.

For his display of 100 original seedlings A. B. Franklin of Minneapolis was awarded the gold medal.

A root named after Mrs. Livingstone Farrand, wife of the president of Cornell University, and exhibited by Col. J. V. Nicholls of Ithaca, N. Y., produced the finest colored bloom in the show, according to the judges' decision. The bloom was a gorgeous pink, without the customary lavender hue, and was awarded the silver medal for the outstanding new seedling.

United States exhibitors took most of the major awards. The Lindsay Horticultural Society was the only Canadian body to offer much opposition.

Leading growers from the United States and Canada sent 50,000 blooms to the show, some being rushed here by aeroplane. Many growers had their choice blooms in refrigerators for a couple of weeks before the event, de-icing and arranging them just prior to the inspection of the judges, among whom were included Henry W. Claybaugh, Franklin, Penna., presdent of the American Peony Society; J. A. Bongers, Ottumwa, Iowa; Henry Peyton of Virginia and F. W. Allison, Auburndale, Mass.

Ontario Lumber Industry Plans Sales Promotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Promotion of an increased sale of lumber in this province will be the main purpose of the Ontario Lumber Association, an organization formed at a recent meeting here of representatives of the Ontario lumber industry. The new organization will seek the support of the creosote, paint and insulation industries of the province and will invite representatives and cooperation from employees of the retail, wholesale and manufacturing sections of the lumbering trade. As a body, it will be independent of the other lumber organizations, and will seek incorporation under an Ontario charter.

The need of such an organization was stressed by Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of lands and forests, who pledged the full cooperation of the Ontario government. He believed that it would develop the industry to show what lumbermen could do, and would also illustrate the uses to which timber could be put.

Mr. Heenan said that 12,000 more men were employed in the bush last year than in the previous year, but he pointed out that the lumbermen must overcome the lack of proper sales and promotion organization, and "the indifference of governments in relation to the lumber industry." The department of northern development last year purchased more than nine million feet of lumber, and built 167 bridges and repaired another 150. The department had reduced bonuses and dues on timber, and had cut the dues on pulpwood, he stated.

$24,519 Tax Refund

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—A refund of $24,519.45 in 1919 income taxes to Sidney A. Eisemann of Boston was announced yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The refund, the announcement said, resulted from instructions received from the Department of Justice. A suit in the Massachusetts Federal Court by Mr. Eisemann will be dismissed.

Business Women Are Urged To Added Political Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—More political activity for women is the objective of resolutions adopted by the board of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs which concluded its annual meeting here today.

One resolution urges women to join the political parties of their choice and work within them; the other provides a program for getting more women appointed to office. It recommends to local clubs that they approach every candidate for public office which carries appointive power to determine his willingness to appoint qualified women to a fair proportion of the public offices which he will be empowered to fill. The resolution further advises that publicity be given in every community to this plan of procedure.

Problems of the consumer were singled out as of especial interest to women in the federation, and members were urged to participate in existing consumer forums and institutes.

Supports World Court

Other resolutions reaffirmed the federation's stand in behalf of American adherence to the World Court, federal assistance in financing public education, the establishment of a federal department of education, and urged repeal of the section of the National Economy Act which has worked to discriminate against women in government employ.

A study of a single club in the federation was made to show how completely women's business activities are tied in with the economic policies of the nation. The group studied was the Business and Professional Women's Club of Aurora, Ill.

"If we are to discuss the economic forces which are affecting the job security of these women in Aurora, who are typical of all of us, we must consider the economic problems affecting all these industries and professions in which they are employed," observed Mrs. Carol Willis Hyatt, a committee chairman of the federation who presided at a forum session devoted to business women's present-day problems.

Stake in Economic Decisions

"When we realize," said Mrs. Hyatt, "that the personal security of these women in Aurora is increased or diminished by every decision which affects finance, labor, prices, taxes, tariff, and the relation between government and business, we begin to understand the magnitude of our personal stake in economic decisions.

"The task before us today is to attempt to discover what the trends are that could limit our opportunities and increase our insecurity, and having discovered how these forces manifest themselves we can stand against them."

The study being made of the Aurora group is directed to this end, Mrs. Hyatt explained.

Historian Asked to Help

Board members here sought the advice of an eminent woman historian in their self-imposed task of becoming more influential in public affairs. Mrs. Mary R. Beard was asked to counsel the group on their "Ten Year Objective," which is to fit the federation, by 1941, to "assume real leadership in thinking on economic problems and their social implications, with a view toward helping in the establishment, through scientific methods, of conditions which assure to women, and to men as well, the fullest possible opportunity, and reward, for the development of whatever capacities they may possess."

"Any program that we formulate," she continued, "must take account of machine production. We must think of our natural resources and the machine setup in relation to the individualistic concept of security.

Need More Business Knowledge

"In the past, our programs have shown that we have not had enough self-analysis or a sufficient knowledge of business enterprise.

We must study land resources, how business functions on the American continent. We must learn the basic relations between business and government. We must understand what effect the church has on business ethics.

"We must learn, finally, that our function as a business and professional women's organization is that of a movement in education. This movement should reflect the interests of women, and should work for, rather than theorize about, these interests. If we are not creative, we shall not endure."

Business and professional women have an immediate interest in the new Social Security Act, Dr. Helen Fisher Hohman, economist, told the forum meeting. "They have an interest as taxpayers, they are affected as possible beneficiaries, and as participants in the active life of the community you have both an intellectual interest and a moral obligation in understanding these problems and guiding the formation of policy."

Fort Worth Show In Honor of Texas Opens With a Bang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 18—With official representatives here from Washington, with Texas state officials on hand, and guests from many other states looking on, Fort Worth today opened its $5,000,000 frontier celebration commemorating Texas' 100 years of independence.

Forth Worth had on its best bib and tucker. Flags flew and bands played. It seemed as if there were almost as many out-of-state cars as local cars. Hotels are full and homes have generously been opened to take care of the visiting sightseers.

A brief dedicatory ceremony was held in the Wild West Arena, with Mayor Van Zandt Zarvis as chief host.

Pinwheels Line Boulevard

The official party was followed by a stream of cars from the city hall, out Camp Bowie Boulevard to the frontier site, to Pinwheel Boulevard which leads to the turnstiles. Pinwheel Boulevard is lined with red, white and blue pinwheels the size of windmills, and spin and turn rapidly as the wind directs. Lined along this street are festoons and bunting, while colored lights have taken the place of regular street lamps at night.

Six shows were held in the Pioneer Palace the opening day; Case Manana, the cafe-theater, held a matinee and night show with all the 4000 seats reserved before the doors opened. Paul Whiteman and his orchestra played for the dancing. The big red circus building housing Billy Rose's Jumbo was packed for two performances.

Indians Dance

In the Wild West Arena, cowboys and girl riders staged a show, and Indians danced preceding the two performances of the gala pageant, "The Last Frontier."

Even the board walk wheel chairs and rickashas have a touch of frontier iife. These conveyances are pulled by college students working during the summer. There are types of the covered wagons, too, with old fashioned prairie schooner rigging, which carry as many as 12 persons. They are drawn by burros and make the longer trips through the centennial grounds. They are stationed in an old wagon yard behind a pioneer blacksmith shop.

Sixty years ago on July 19 the first train entered Forth Worth. An engine of the same model, together with two coaches, is on exhibition here.

Week's Auto Fatalities Record Rise Over 1935

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that automobile fatalities in 86 principal cities totaled 163 for the week ended July 11, compared with 146 the previous week and 150 for the same week a year ago. For the first 28 weeks of this year, the total was 4039, compared with 4440 for the corresponding 1935 period.

St. Paul Man Silent On Kidnaper's Charge Of Being Accomplice

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18 (AP)—A confessed kidnaper's declaration that Tom Brown, former police chief, was figured by gangsters for a $25,000 "cut" in proceeds of the $100,000 William Hamm Kidnaping was met with silence by the accused man today, as Gus Barfuss, Safety Commissioner, announced he would follow Brown's suspension from the department with a full investigation.

"I have nothing to say," was Brown's reply to the accusation, made yesterday by Byron Bolton, Government witness in the trial of John P. Peifer, former St. Paul night club owner charged, with participating in the kidnaping.

"When the trial is concluded," said Barfuss, "Brown will be given an opportunity to explain."

George F. Sullivan, United States attorney, said, "We are not doing anything about it. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigating department. Our job is one of prosecution."

Ickes and Bingham Debate Threat Of Dictator in U. S.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 18 (AP)—A challenge from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, last night to "anyone" to prove the existence of "an actual or a potential dictatorship" in Washington was met with a statement from the same platform by former Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, that the Federal Government was "trying to become a dictatorship, benevolent in intention but sure to drift into despotism and increasing interference with individual independence."

Mr. Ickes followed the Connecticut Republican on the platform of the institute of public affairs in a discussion of "Representative Government versus Dictatorship."

Republican Views

"We believe," Mr. Bingham said, "that the happiness of our people, the future of our country and the open door to opportunity for our youth depend on maintaining the American system of constitutional government, state rights and local self-government."

Mr. Ickes contended on the contrary that "life and spirit cannot take on stature and expand in those molds which, however well they may have served in other times, are not sufficient to meet the needs of 1936."

"I do not believe," Mr. Ickes said, "that the last word in government and social organization was written even by those great men who subscribed their names to the Constitution of the United States, even admitting that what they wrote always has been correctly interpreted. Why should we shudder at reasonable experimentation or fear a policy of trying to improve our social and political institutions by that most dependable of all methods, trial and error?"

Sees New Deal Threat

"The policies of our government under the banners of the New Deal are constantly restricting individual opportunity and weakening self-reliance of our citizens," Mr. Bingham said. "The theory of the New Deal is that the government is to be a magnificent provider of happiness. Where the money to do it with is to come from does not trouble the New Dealers.

"Even more important than that is the distinct implication in their new platform that the powers needed to do everything to make this a better country to live in must somehow be found. . . .

"This means the end of liberal, representative government and the beginning of dictatorship."

Ickes Sees Threat

To Secretary Ickes the only dictatorship which need be feared in this country "is either the secret or the open dictatorship of those who control the wealth and the means of production of the country.

"Money," he said, "is the greatest power in modern civilization, and when the money power of the richest nation in the world is concentrated in the hands of a few people, then, indeed, we have a power that is to be feared.

"However, the very fact that the money power of America is bitterly opposed to President Roosevelt is proof enough that he has not made terms with it and will not do so. There need be no fear of any President becoming a dictator who refuses to bow the knee to mammon and whose continuance in office depends upon the votes of the people."

Locomotive Engineers Reject Lewis Proposal

CLEVELAND, July 17 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers voted today against a proposal of allying itself with the industrial unionization drive headed by John L. Lewis.

It also reiterated its opposition to government ownership of railroads, railroad consolidation and the building of canals and waterways in competition with railroads.

Delegates to the triennial convention re-elected T. J. Bissett, Louisville, Ky., assistant grand chief engineer; T. J. Harkins, Jersey City, N. J., an assistant grand chief; W. J. Burke, Richmond, Va., general secretary-treasurer, and Paul M. Smith of Chicago, editor and manager, Locomotive Engineers Journal.

Relief of Unemployables Is Thought Federal Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—Returning of "unemployables" to the states and local units of government has not disposed of the relief problem by any means, it is pointed out here by the American Public Welfare Association.

Marches of unemployed from large cities upon state capitals and the packing of city council galleries by relief clients are indications that the country is still far from its goal of working out a long-term plan of aid to those who are classed for one reason or another as unable to earn.

The theory of return of direct relief to the local governments sounds reasonable, but is hard to put into practice, say welfare experts here. Local governments appear to lack the resources and the sense of responsibility for maintenance of standards that characterize higher levels of government, they say.

Grants-in-Aid System

Opinion at headquarters of the American Public Welfare Association is that the ultimate solution is a federal grants-in-aid system for direct relief similar to that in effect for the social security measures. Such a system, members of the association staff declare, would not deny the states, counties and townships the right to work out systems adapted to their peculiar needs, free from the federal dictation, but it would compel them to meet certain standards to qualify for federal assistance.

This method of handling direct relief was advocated recently by Walter West, president of the American Association of Social Workers, in an address to that group. He favored "an alignment of the federal, state and local governments in partnership arrangement which will provide funds, and at the same time . . . guarantee that all persons in need, no matter in what area found, shall receive relief assistance commensurate with that need."

More Confused Than Thought

At the present time the direct relief situation in the country at large is far more confused than the public generally realizes, said R. E. Spear, consultant of the American Public Welfare Association.

"People are inclined to assume," he said, "that because the WPA and other federal works agencies have been set up to take care of the unemployed, and because social security legislation has provided for certain classes of 'unemployables' that the whole situation is taken care of. This is far from the fact. There are snags all along the line.

"First, the WPA has not given employment to all who are capable of working, and the original quotas have been cut. Only about 3,500,000 persons have been hired under the federal public works agencies.

States Slow on Programs

"Social security measures will provide for about 1,000,000 more, but when you deduct these two figures from the number given relief at one time under the FERA, which was 20,000,000, you still have a sizable load left for the states to handle. And the states have been slow in establishing programs."

The states apparently had a bigger job on their hands than the people realized, when the Government cut off the aid it had been giving them for three years. Five states had been getting 96 per cent or more of their direct relief money from the Government, and the states as a whole averaged 70 per cent of Federal contributions.

To make matters worse, when Washington withdrew its aid to the states, many of them patterned the Government and also stepped out of the picture, leaving the job to the townships, the relief unit of early days. Local governments thus have had to attempt to raise money from their only important taxing source, the general property tax.

Tax Already Overworked

This was already overworked as a rule, and the result has been only what could be expected—a general lowering of relief standards.

Return of relief to small units utilized by the old poor laws "paves the way for a starvation scale of relief, the entrance of poor personnel, and of politics in its most destructive form," concludes a survey of conditions in four representative states made by a field worker for the American Public Welfare Association this spring. Miss Catherine M. Dunn, the investigator, made her "sampling study" in Indiana, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire.

Public apathy is blamed by Miss Dunn. "There seems to be little fear felt by locally elected poor officials that the public really wants anything but what they are giving, nor that the poor person himself can bring any action to secure his rights."

Who Are Unemployable?

Much hardship has been brought about in the effort to fix the line between "unemployed" and "unemployables," says this observer. Poor boards, she said, fight to keep from assuming the responsibility for additional relief cases—thus securing themselves in office by holding down taxes.

Some unfortunate cases were reported as a result of these conflicts, as, for example, that of a widow with five children under 12. Cut off from emergency relief as an "unemployable" because of her small children, she turned to the mothers' assistance fund but learned that there was a long waiting list. The local poor board, on the other hand, questioned her "unemployability" because she was able-bodied and hesitated to do anything for her. She was in this situation when Miss Dunn visited her.

Relief Cut to Fine Point

Slashing of relief amounts has made good administration difficult, points out Miss Dunn. In general, she said, relief has been cut to include only food and fuel and sometimes only food. Food allowances are most inadequate, ranging from $1.75 for three people a week in an Indiana township to about $5 a week for three in parts of New Hampshire. Provision for shelter and clothing is on a very sketchy basis, if at all, since the withdrawal of federal funds, she added.

What is the answer? The immediate need seems to be for well-formulated, state programs, suited to the differing needs of each state, to be drafted by state legislatures. The grants-in-aid plan can hardly be regarded as an immediate possibility, but welfare experts believe that the plan will grow in public favor if the social security system, which embodies this principle, works out well.

Real Problem Is Tax System

Local administration through the county unit is advocated, but local taxation for support of the work is not. The experts hold that the basic need is for an integrated taxation system which would distribute the financial burden for support of the non-workers more equitably on all classes of wealth.

Summarizing the financial situation in the current issue of the National Municipal Review, an authority on the direct relief problem writes:

"On the whole, the states and their subdivisions are no nearer to the solution of the permanent relief problem than they were at the beginning of the depression . . . Financially hard-pressed communities are meeting the problem to the best of their abilities looking hopefully toward 1937 when their respective state legislatures are once again scheduled to convene."

Colombian Town Reported Destroyed by Earthquake

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Details of a disastrous earthquake which virtually destroyed Tuquerres, Colombia, yesterday, leaving thousands homeless were anxiously awaited here today. Communications failed shortly after the shock.

First reports said that serious shocks had been felt at Pasto, 40 miles from Tuquerres, causing heavy damage. It was feared there had been loss of many lives. Pasto is the capital of the department of Narino, located in the Andes tablelands. Tuquerres, with 8500 persons, lies near a volcano more than 13,000 feet in altitude. The department of Narino, affected by the earthquake, has a population of 20,000.

Virginia Parks Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Visitors have flocked to the six State parks which were opened June 15, according to R. E. Burson, director of parks for the state commission on conservation and development. Since then, he said, 18,730 persons have visited the areas, spending a total of $4,081.64.

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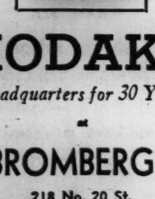
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PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Business Women Are Urged To Added Political Activity

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We must study land resources, how business functions on the American continent. We must learn the basic relations between business and government. We must understand what effect the church has on business ethics.

"We must learn, finally, that our function as a business and professional women's organization is that of a movement in education. This movement should reflect the interests of women, and should work for, rather than theorize about, these interests. If we are not creative, we shall not endure."

Business and professional women have an immediate interest in the new Social Security Act, Dr. Helen Fisher Hohman, economist, told the forum meeting. "They have an interest as taxpayers, they are affected as possible beneficiaries, and as participants in the active life of the community you have both an intellectual interest and a moral obligation in understanding these problems and guiding the formation of policy."

Ickes and Bingham Debate Threat Of Dictator in U. S.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 18 (AP)—A challenge from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, last night to "anyone" to prove the existence of "an actual or a potential dictatorship" in Washington was met with a statement from the same platform by former Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, that the Federal Government was "trying to become a dictatorship, benevolent in intention but sure to drift into despotism and increasing interference with individual independence."

Mr. Ickes followed the Connecticut Republican on the platform of the institute of public affairs in a discussion of "Representative Government versus Dictatorship."

Republican Views

"We believe," Mr. Bingham said, "that the happiness of our people, the future of our country and the open door to opportunity for our youth depend on maintaining the American system of constitutional government, state rights and local self-government."

Mr. Ickes contended on the contrary that "life and spirit cannot take on stature and expand in those molds which, however well they may have served in other times, are not sufficient to meet the needs of 1936."

"I do not believe," Mr. Ickes said, "that the last word in government and social organization was written even by those great men who subscribed their names to the Constitution of the United States, even admitting that what they wrote always has been correctly interpreted. Why should we shudder at reasonable experimentation or fear a policy of trying to improve our social and political institutions by that most dependable of all methods, trial and error?"

Sees New Deal Threat

"The policies of our government under the banners of the New Deal are constantly restricting individual opportunity and weakening self-reliance of our citizens," Mr. Bingham said. "The theory of the New Deal is that the government is to be a magnificent provider of happiness. Where the money to do it with is to come from does not trouble the New Dealers.

"Even more important than that is the distinct implication in their new platform that the powers needed to do everything to make this a better country to live in must somehow be found. . . .

"This means the end of liberal, representative government and the beginning of dictatorship."

Ickes Sees Threat

To Secretary Ickes the only dictatorship which need be feared in this country "is either the secret or the open dictatorship of those who control the wealth and the means of production of the country.

"Money," he said, "is the greatest power in modern civilization, and when the money power of the richest nation in the world is concentrated in the hands of a few people, then, indeed, we have a power that is to be feared.

"However, the very fact that the money power of America is bitterly opposed to President Roosevelt is proof enough that he has not made terms with it and will not do so. There need be no fear of any President becoming a dictator who refuses to bow the knee to mammon and whose continuance in office depends upon the votes of the people."

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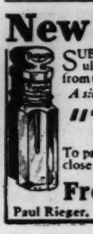
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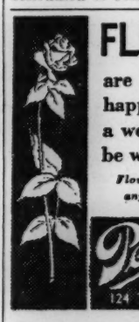
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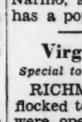
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Institute Discards Debate For Torchlight March And Mock Political Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18 — "I've never seen anything like this in Wellesley before!" remarked a janitor, as a noisy torchlight procession burst into Billings Hall—temporarily adorned with political convention placards—last night. After hovering in the background during tense discussions on deep economic subjects for the last fortnight, a new light shone in his eyes as he spoke.

The Summer Institute for Social Progress let itself go on the final evening of its session. Expressing the proverbial American buoyancy, faculty and students alike were poking fun at problems and solutions over which they had contended earnestly for two weeks. Some felt that this spontaneous hilarity on the part of students of national and international difficulties, was possibly the most hopeful sign that progress will be made in settling them.

Mock Convention Held

Officially, the occasion was known as a "Mock Political Convention," and it was carried out in detail—even to three planks for the platform, which were leaning against the speaker's desk. There were delegates from various states—all appropriately bedecked in significant costumes. Prominent among the colorful groups was a row of primly-bonnetted Quaker ladies from Pennsylvania, raising aloft a banner reading, "In Mellon We Trust."

Boos and British "Hear, hears" were interjected constantly throughout all the speeches—which were punctuated by roars of appiause, reinforced with rattles and other noise-making instruments.

Selected officials were carried enthusiastically around the hall by their state delegations—in spite of the fact that the chairman's query, "Do I hear a second to this motion appointing Mr. So-and-So?" usually was greeted with loud cries of "No!"

Don Political Disguises

Leaders of the institute appeared in the guise of typical politicians. Prof. Alfred D. Sheffield of Wellesley College, adorned with snow white beard and whiskers, represented a politician of the old school. Prof. Ordway Tead of Columbia, with a handkerchief tied around his neck, sleeves rolled up, hat well on one side and a general air of truculency, delivered a rousing oration. He referred explosively to "our platform, floating like a gallant ship well above the slimy sea of our opponents' pre-election promises."

Leisure Hours Along the Thames

Summer Crowds Gather at Boulter's Lock © Keystone

Colorful Scenes Enacted at Fashionable Summer Resort

When the daily express whizzes through a country village or the mail man approaches a summer camp—these are events of note. So is the gradual gathering of all kinds of water craft, waiting to go through the locks of England's canals. Whether the parties travel in launches driven by high-powered engines, or are self-propelled by oars they are all out for a good time in the open air of the English countryside.

Light Wool Clip Offset by Higher Price in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—The Australian wool season, in its general results, is regarded as most satisfactory to woolgrowers. Although clips were comparatively light, due mainly to dry weather, returns are reported larger than those of last year. The market was remarkably steady during the whole of the 12 months, with prices averaging from 40 to 50 per cent above the preceding year's. One firm of Sydney wool brokers described the season as "among the most successful experienced."

Available supplies of wool were practically exhausted early in April, and after that only "clearing-up sales" were held. Until the new season's wool comes on the market a shortage will exist in the Australian supply, and whatever the prospects in the oversea trade, Australian growers have the advantage of a market which has been thoroughly cleared of old wool.

Prices Above Recent Average

From July 1 to April 30, sales of wool in the principal Australian selling centers totaled 2,599,278 bales, which realized £46,297,175. Compared with the corresponding period of last season, the turnover showed an increase of 58,697 bales and the amount realized an increase of £14,749,774.

The average price for all kinds of wool this past season has been 14½d a pound, compared with 9¾d in the previous season, and 16½d in the 1933-34 season. The last-named was a short-lived "boom" year, but the real progress of the wool market may be gauged from the fact that for the three seasons, 1930 to 1933, the average was only 8¾d a pound.

Japan Seen Best Customer

Though the United Kingdom still heads the list of countries to which Australian wool was shipped, the amount sent to that country this season showed a decrease of 137,318 bales. Japan showed an increase of 207,050 bales, and her total was 711,646 bales, compared with 898,574 bales to the United Kingdom. As shipments to the latter included cargoes sent to London for auction there and sale mainly to continental countries, while Japan's shipments were practically all for use in Japanese mills, the inference may be drawn that Japan is now the largest actual consumer of Australian wool.

A remarkable increase from 13,223 bales to 89,327 bales was shown in the shipments to the United States. This spurt in the American demand was due, according to wool trade experts here, to shortage of American supplies caused by drought, and is not likely to be sustained next year, especially now that the United States has been adversely affected by the new Australian discriminatory tariff.

Tariff Held Uncertain Factor

Woolgrowers are concerned chiefly about one market factor—the retaliatory measures against Australian produce, including wool, which Japan, the United States, Belgium, and other countries are likely to take as a result of the recent discriminatory tariff. Wool men feel that from the selling point of view, Australia seems to be taking a big risk in jeopardizing the buying goodwill of some of her most influential customers.

Time Rests Gently on Knees Of Man Who Treats It Well

Every time a large ship comes to port, a man in a taxicab is seen around the docks with a package resting on an air cushion that stretches across his knees.

Though it might seem a far cry from a ship to a taxicab's passenger with a package on an air cushion, the connection is so well defined that this week marks the fortieth anniversary of the time when this particular man first began carrying chronometers to ships.

Incidentally, William Heminway—technician of the waterfront—fills in his spare time between trips to ships with the precious instruments, in pressing pants for business men at a little shop on State Street.

But in marine circles he is the man behind the scenes—almost unnoticed in the hustle and bustle of arrivals and sailings, but without whom serious delay might be caused to departure of big ships.

When Is a Clock Not a Clock?

While Webster defines a chronometer as "a portable timepiece," any landlubber that ventures to refer to it as a "clock" in the presence of navigators is "walking where angels fear to tread." For navigators refer to the finest clock or watch that money can buy as mere "junk" alongside a chronometer, most of which cost at least $1000. Those used by the large vessels average in cost $5000 each.

To navigators, chronometers are indispensable, despite inestimable value of modern aids to navigation like radio time signals and direction finders. If one of these instruments varies a fifth of a second it may take a ship ten miles off its course, so closely allied with time is the art of navigation.

Radio Lessens Importance

Before the advent of radio, it was not at all uncommon to find nautical shops on State Street that had between 500 and 600 ship's chronometers on hand at one time for adjustment. But today, fewer are carried by ships, as the radio aids reduce what was once exclusive dependence on the chronometer.

Each time a ship comes into port the chronometer is sent ashore to the marine jeweler for analysis. The instrument, a "floating timepiece," is so arranged that it can tilt in any direction with the movement of the ship, without losing its "even keel." But any sudden jar or turn will throw off the adjustment so that its time-keeping is inaccurate.

Checked for Seven Hours

When received by the "jeweler" it is checked minutely for a period of five to seven hours, and a "chart" drawn of its actions each minute. This chart is returned to the skipper with the chronometer. If he decides from the chart that the chronometer is "off color," he orders an adjustment which can be made to one one-hundredth of a second, Greenwich time.

The transportation of the adjusted chronometer from the nautical shop to the ship is a problem. If it is jarred the least bit, the work must be done over. At Boston, the solution of the problem is William Heminway, whose "side job" of carrying the instruments is so vital to navigation that the various "repair" shops book his services months in advance.

Just a Natural 'Toter'

The official chronometer "toter" of the port, left his native Dixie land at the age of nine, and "settled" in Boston. He made a living doing odd jobs until 1890, when he walked into a nautical shop on State Street and asked for any spare-time work. The shop needed a messenger immediately to carry a chronometer to a ship that was due to sail at once. "William," as he is known to the entire waterfront, was given five minutes' instruction on how to carry the "package." He performed the task successfully, though regular carriers were given a week's training in carrying "dummies."

Having mastered the art in five minutes, he was "hired." From that day on he was given all the chronometers that the shop wanted returned to ships.

News of his expert handling of the instruments that take six to seven months in being manufactured spread rapidly. Other shops sought his services. And today, there is not a move that William makes that is not reported in advance to the various nautical shops, in case they need him unexpectedly.

William averages 250 trips a year to ships and the total value of chronometers he has carried in the 40 years he has been thus engaged is estimated at $15,000,000. He lays his ability in carrying the instruments to his "spring elbow" that prevents any motion of his body from affecting what is being carried in his hand.

Designed His Own Cushion

The specially built air cushion was designed by William. It is inflated for every trip he makes to a ship, laid across his knees in the cab, and breaks the shock of the bouncing cab en route to piers.

While hs expert ability in carrying chronometers is recognized, the "works" are all a mystery to him. Few manufacturers turn them out, the trade secret being carefully guarded. Most of the big liners visiting Boston use chronometers made by Harrison of England, a name famous in maritime circles. A mainspring in each chronometer is "covered" with a "lump" of specially made oil taken from the gills of porpoises. As long as that stays in position, the chronometer is dependable. But a gentle tap or jar will cause it to slide off, then the timepiece loses.

Prosperity Rides On 'Cart Wheel' To Dominion's Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The demand for silver dollars which had its origin in British Columbia where a vigorous campaign was instituted by business firms, Service Clubs, transportation companies, etc., to increase the use of silver from the Canadian mines by paying off a proportion of all wages in silver dollars, will be of direct benefit to the silver mines now being operated in the Great Bear Lake district. The movement to use these silver "cart-wheels" which, up to the present, are rarely encountered in circulation, has already gained such a good start that the Royal Mint at Ottawa is now coining $5000 of new shining silver dollars daily to meet the demand.

Edmonton merchants and industries are following the example of British Columbia and are asking the banks to furnish them with silver dollars so that a proportion of these may be included in the pay envelope of their employees when the "ghost walks" each week or month. If the novel scheme to use silver coins in place of the paper dollar bill continues to gain support in western Canada, it will materially speed up the consumption of silver at the Royal Mint with a consequent impetus to the silver mines of the Dominion.

Berlin Launches Attack on Czech Railroad Project

BERLIN, July 18 (AP) — Germany, following indications of closer co-operation between Russia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, has launched an open attack on the foreign policy of the Czech Government as a danger to Europe's peace.

The Reich, through its foreign office mouthpiece, Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, attacked particularly Czech financial support of Roumanian armament and the reported building of a strategic railway to connect Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia.

To Start at Once

(In Bucharest, a source close to the Government said that construction of the railway, through the Roumanian Province of Bessarabia, will begin at once. Diplomats said the project was part of Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu's counter-offensive against the spread of German influence in the Balkans. It will be financed by a loan from Czechoslovakia and is expected to be completed within a year.)

The Berlin Foreign Office organ accused Czechoslovakia of injecting a new complication in the European situation at the very moment the Austro-German agreement promised definitely to relax long standing tension.

Call It Motor Road

Some advices from Prague describe the strategic railway itself as a myth, and said what actually was being built was a motor highway through the tip of Eastern Czechoslovakia and into Roumania.

The Korrespondenz, nevertheless, accused Prague of "alarming and disturbing" policies, said that the Czechoslovakians had loaned money to Roumania for armaments and asserted that the Czech radio service was referring to Soviet Air Staff officers in Prague as "representatives of an army to which the Czech army is bound by brief but all the more cordial traditions of co-operations."

Vienna reports said that Czechoslovakia had guaranteed the industries in that country the payment of 220,000,000 crowns ($8,200,000) for armaments delivered to Roumania. Another 90,000,00 crowns which Roumania owed to Czechoslovakia was reported converted into a new loan.

See Swing Toward Russia

The situation was watched with interest in diplomatic circles here, where conclusion of the Austro-German agreement aroused speculation as to whether the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia — would now swing toward Germany or whether it would move closer to Russia.

The Foreign Office's outspoken attack indicated that the Wilhelmstrasse believed that at least two of the Entente members were edging toward Russia.

Block Papers Sold

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18 (AP)—Leo E. Owens of St. Paul, president of Northwest Publications, Inc., today announced completion of negotiations for the purchase of the Duluth (Minn.) Herald (evening) and the Duluth News Tribune (morning). The purchase was made from the Paul Block interests and is effective July 23.

Government to Ship Flour to Drought Area

(Continued from Page 1)

had been announced previously. Included in the Missouri shipments were 5 carloads of canned beef, 84 carloads of flour, 7 carloads of fresh peas, 3 carloads of prunes and 7 carloads of evaporated milk.

Spread of the drought into the Canadian prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and into Ontario and Quebec is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Showers Bring Relief To Northern Corn Belt; Heat Grips Wide Area

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Scattered rains along the northern fringes of the drought-baked corn belt served only to outline more sharply today the sun's destructive efforts elsewhere in the Middle West, where scant hope of relief was offered by forecasters.

In several northern Iowa cities and in southeastern Minnesota precipitation last night bore out meteorologists' predictions of showers and cooler weather in northerly sections of the north central states. The nation's fatalities attributable to weather now exceed 4400.

Typical Reports

Typical were the following terse reports from the corn-hog belt:

Lincoln, Nebr.—No sign of any possible break in intense heat wave in Nebraska now. Forecast, fair weather.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Warmer weather in prospect, with continuation of 100-degree temperatures likely over most of State. Scattered thunder showers in prospect for north portion of State today.

Columbus, Ohio — No rain in sight. H. C. Ramsower, director of Ohio State University Agricultural Extension, predicts 50-75 per cent corn crop loss.

St. Louis, Mo.—No relief sighted in Missouri. Yesterday was 14th day of 100-degree heat for State. Crops in all but few places becoming progressively worse.

Oklahoma, City, Okla.—Weekend weather prospects show no indication of drought letup.

Denver, Colo. — Continuance of 100-degree temperatures in eastern Montana over week end held likely. Sun making deeper inroads on crops.

Rain Falls in Iowa

Among the bright spots was Buffalo Center, Iowa, where half an inch of rain fell last night. At Waterloo, Iowa, a Western League baseball game was rained out.

Heavy rain fell in Winona, in Southeastern Minnesota, for the first time in three weeks, but more typical of the state as a whole was Worthington's all-time high temperature of 110 yesterday.

Forecaster J. R. Lloyd predcted week-end rains and cool breezes for the Chicago area but doubted that relief would extend to the withering corn fields of central Illinois. Showers were forecast for lower Michigan and Wisconsin.

"Worst pasture conditions in 10 years," with no rain in sight, were seen in Maryland as dairymen considered a milk-price increase in Baltimore. Milk was raised a cent a quart in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.

Drought to Alter Menus

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Revised menus will be the answer of the American women to possible higher food prices, Mrs. Wilbur Fribley, president of the Housewives' League of America, declared yesterday.

"The women have been following the drought news closely and will be inclined to accept more philosophically than they did two years ago any additions to the family dinner costs which may be necessary," she said.

"This drought has been so widespread that the women are fully acquainted with its possible implications to their tables."

Mrs. Fribley said her organization—a clearing house for several consumer groups—had not received reports yet of any decided increases in foodstuffs, except milk.

"But we have been getting word of small but gradual rises in prices for some time," she said.

"I believe that the women learned a lot from their experience during the last drought. They know that if one product is high they can probably substitute another which is more reasonable in price."

Danzig Nazis Act To Block Enemies

(Continued from Page 1)

with the League of Nations into one with Poland.

These decrees, if made effective, are held by the Polish element of the city to be a clear violation of the free city's constitution.

Lester Tries for Peace

It is understood High Commissioner Sean Lester in a last attempt at conciliation will ask the Danzig Senate for an explanation, rather than report immediately to the League.

Whatever he may decide to do, however, the Poles of Danzig declared they want to take no chances, and hence are appealing to Warsaw for aid.

The decrees surprised Mr. Lester and Dr. Casimir Pappee, Polish Envoy to Danzig. Only 10 days ago Dr. Greiser assured Dr. Pappee that he would not violate the Constitution.

Poland contends that the Danzig Constitution is an integral part of its status and this status cannot be changed by unilateral action.

Tyrolean Agitators Use Danzig as Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INNSBRUCK, Tyrol, Austria—The South Tyrol Heimat, a semimonthly periodical devoted to the defense of the 250,000 Germans in Northern Italy, is now published from Danzig, which seems to be the only place in the German world where propaganda unpalatable to the Italians is permitted.

For a long time this paper appeared here in Innsbruck, which is the chief city in Tyrol and the center of agitation in favor of the 250,000 Tyrolese, incorporated into Italy at the close of the World War. But the present Austrian Government, which is in close touch with Premier Benito Mussolini at Rome, forbade the appearance in Austria of a publication criticizing Italy.

Consequently, the South Tyrol Heimat went to little Liechtenstein. But there also it was suppressed and so was moved to Danzig.

The publication asserts that the Fascist Government is applying every sort of economic and political pressure to Italianize the people of South Tyrol. They cannot study German in schools, it is alleged, nor even give private instruction in German at home, and dare not show their attachment to the German race.

Townsend Forces Put Strict Ban On Backing Any Party

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18 (AP)—The Townsend national convention adopted today a resolution declaring that the old-age pension organization "shall not at any time during this campaign, directly or indirectly indorse any presidential or vice-presidential candidate."

This was its answer to the oft-asked question of which way the "Townsend family" would throw its vote in November. There were some few delegates who said they wanted to indorse specific presidential candidates.

They obviously were much in the minority, however, since there were only a few scattered "noes" as the resolution was adopted.

Pension Is Chief Interest

A $200 monthly pension for the aged was uppermost in the hearts and minds of the delegates. Political ramifications of the convention, for the most part failed to stir their interest.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the idolized leader of the rank-and-file delegates, has announced he would not vote for either President Roosevelt or Governor Landon. He told newsmen he would not attempt to "coerce" his followers but that he personally would support, work for and "help elect" Representative Lemke, of North Dakota, Union Party presidential candidate.

Just before the session opened Dr. Townsend told newsmen that he would press his demand for the removal of Gomer Smith, Townsend vice-president, after the convention was over.

Feeling Is Unchanged

The Doctor said his feelings toward Gomer Smith had not changed in the slightest. Dr. Townsend said he was still very unhappy over the speech Mr. Smith delivered before the convention defending President Roosevelt and the New Deal Administration.

Mr. Smith, in a speech before the convention Thursday, criticized the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who claims leadership of the Share-the-Wealth Movement and a Townsend director. He attacked the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit for the priest's speech in which he called the President a "betrayer and a liar."

"My statement still stands that I never intend to sit on another meeting of the board of directors attended by Gomer Smith," the Doctor said. "The situation still is that the board had not finally acted on the matter."

As the convention opened, the restriction on demonstrations was lifted, and delegates paraded. Permanent Chairman Frank Arbuckle said it was a demonstration against Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, chairman of the Congressional committee which investigated the Townsend Plan.

The convention today swung into its fourth day with peace among its warring leaders seemingly secure until at least after adjournment Sunday.

A threat by Dr. F. E. Townsend, the movement's founder, that he would not sit with the board of directors until the ouster of Gomer Smith of Oklahoma, a board member and national vice-president, drew the following statement from the board early today:

"No action will be taken by Dr. Townsend or the National Board to censure any of the speakers that have appeared."

Dr. Townsend then issued a statement which read:

"In view of the stress of other business of the convention, no further action will be taken regarding Mr. Gomer Smith remaining upon the board of directors until after the convention."

Other developments were:

Townsend Ouster Sought

A suit filed in common pleas court late yesterday by the Rev. Alfred J. Wright of Cleveland, a deposed national director, asking removal of Dr. Townsend and other officers, and an accounting of $1,000,000 in Townsend Clubs' money which the suit charged has been "dissipated."

A statement by Robert E. Clements, who recently resigned as Townsend secretary and treasurer, that the plan was being "taken over by political opportunists," Mr. Clements' statement was contained in an interview.

Announcement that Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, would address the convention today, after invitations extended to Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the Republican nominee, and President Roosevelt were declined.

Lemke Sees Coughlin Man

Conferences between Sylvester V. McMahon, secretary of the National Union for Social Justice and Representative William Lemke, Union Party presidential nominee who is scheduled to speak Sunday, the closing day. Mr. McMahon said Mr. Lemke also conferred with "someone from the Townsend organization" before leaving for Chicago.

A telegram to the convention from Byron Defenbach of Boise, Townsend-endorsed opponent of Senator William E. Borah in the Idaho Republican primary, to "drop this third party presidential controversy" because "our people have been taught from the beginning of the movement that the election of Townsend men—Senate and Congress—was to be the sole objective in this campaign."

How Dissension Started

The dissension between Dr. Townsend and Gomer Smith was stirred when the Oklahoman in a platform address Thursday made a vigorous speech against the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union of Social Justice who has endorsed Mr. Lemke, and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, self-styled head of the Share-the-Wealth Clubs, and opposed affiliation with any third party.

Dr. Townsend had announced he personally favored the presidential aspirations of Mr. Lemke, and later said he would participate in a tour with Mr. Lemke, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and Gerald Smith. Three days before, however, the pension plan originator said he could name "at least a dozen" men he would prefer to Mr. Lemke as President.

Truce Is Arranged

A night of marching up and down halls preceded the, at least temporary, peace over Gomer Smith's staus. Dr. Townsend first walked to the board meeting with Gerald Smith. When he discovered Gomer Smith was present he turned around and walked out—back to his hotel room.

The board continued its meeting and later recessed while a committee composed of Dempster O. Potts, Frank A. Arbuckle, convention chairman, and Gilmour Young, national secretary, called on the doctor. He returned to the meeting, and later retired.

While the committee was calling on Dr. Townsend, the two Smiths, Gomer and Gerald, emerged from the room together, back on speaking terms.

"We are going to be the biggest power in this Townsend movement," said Gerald, and looked at Gomer. Gomer nodded assent. Over a glass of milk downstairs, they refused to say what had happened.

Draft of Men on Dole in England Proposed in Peopling Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Peopling of Australia's empty spaces with drafts of men now on the dole in England was advocated by the chief commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Col. John L. Sleeman, during a visit here.

"The great point of the scheme," he said, "is that the British Government will keep on paying the dole until the men have learned to work their farm holdings and earn their own living. Australia could carry a population of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000, instead of the less than 7,000,000 she now has.

"There are approximately 2,000,000 men on the dole in England. The cost of keeping them is approximately £3,000,000 a week.

Mutual Benefits

"If a first draft of 3000 was sent, it would mean £4500 being sent from England to Australia each week to keep them. Here is a scheme of migration which would cost Australia practically nothing, relieve England of excess numbers and certainly not cause reduction of wages or dilute sources of employment here."

A scheme placed before the Federal Government is that retired British Army officers and their families should be induced to come to Australia, instead of settling with their pensions, on an average of £500 a year in the Italian Riviera and the South of France.

Loans for Steamship Fare

The originator is Mrs. J. Rossborough, wife of a distinguished ex-officer, and she has placed her plan before the Federal Government in Canberra. She claims that it would involve the British and Australian Governments in little expense—practically only an advance for the steamer fares, which would be repaid in easy instalments.

The ex-officers would live on their superannuation and not compete in the labor market, while providing a valuable increase of the home consumption market. They could engage in farm production if they desired, but mainly would live their quiet lives in retirement in one of the many pleasing areas in Australia, drawing their money regularly from Britain.

Another Governor Long

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 (AP)—Louisiana had another Governor Long today. With Gov. Richard Leche en route to Washington for conferences on relief funds, Lieut. Gov. Earl Long became acting Governor. He is a brother of the late Huey Long, who was Governor before he became Senator.

Flier Snaps Highest U. S. Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Flying in sub-zero temperatures and using oxygen equipment, Bradford Washburn of Boston, leader of the National Geographic Society's Mt. McKinley aerial expedition, has photographed with still and motion picture cameras the summit of the highest peak on the North American continent, according to announcement from the society's headquarters here today.

The pictures were taken on Mr. Washburn's second flight from Fairbanks, Alaska. On the first flight light air over the peak made it inadvisable to attempt to take the plane to a position from which the photographs could be made although unusual pictures of surrounding terrain were obtained.

Routes Photographed

Photographs also were taken on the second flight of the routes by which the two ascents of Mt. McKinley have been made, and of nearby 17,000-foot Mt. Foraker, which first was climbed two years ago.

The expedition's plane is equipped with a controllable pitch propeller, especially designed for high-altitude flying. When the air became so thin that breathing became difficult and the thermometer registered below zero, Mr. Washburn and his companions used oxygen equipment. A minimum temperature of nine below zero was encountered.

The flag of the National Geographic Society, which has been to both the North and South Poles and to the highest altitude and the lowest depths of sea ever attained by man, was carried in the expedition's plane.

The ceiling of the Mt. McKinley flight was reached when the altimeter registered 21,000 feet over Mt. McKinley's summit. The plane, piloted by H. E. Robbins of the Pacific Alaska Airways, was making 134 miles an hour as Mr. Washburn's camera recorded the mountain below.

Mt. McKinley, dominant feature of McKinley National Park, is more than a mile higher that Mt. Whitney, highest peak in the United States.

Roosevelts Off For Shelburne For Week End

ABOARD SCHOONER LIBERTY OFF CAPE SABLE, Nova Scotia, July 18 (AP)—After a bit of fishing off the southern tip of Nova Scotia, President Roosevelt set out today in the schooner Sewanna for Shelburne, about 35 miles up the east coast of the Canadian peninsula.

The sailing Roosevelts, in jolly mood after a spectacular 30-hour run from Sea Harbor, Maine, to Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, are expected to lay over at Shelburne for the week end and then beat back up the coast toward Campobello Isle, New Brunswick. There the cruise will end July 28.

The President left the Sewanna late yesterday for the first time since his vacation trip began Tuesday morning.

Sitting at the wheel of a launch in white yachting hat, heavy sweater and black oilskin, he visited the Liberty and then left for some fishing. His three sons, James, Franklin Jr., and John, sailing companions, also came aboard the Liberty and related the experiences of the long sail across the Bay of Fundy Thursday night.

They said all on the Sewanna took turns at the helm, including the President, who arose at 3 a. m. for his two-hour shift on duty after four off. The boys also worked in the relay, as did Capt. Elden Colbreth, professional skipper, and Capt. A. B. Randall of the liner Manhattan. Captain Randall is a presidential guest.

Flying a balloon jib, fishermen's staysail and mainstail for the first part of the 125-mile trip, the Sewanna dropped her mainsail during the night when the wind fagged completely. Motors were used only for a short jog into Cape Sable.

During the heavy seas late Thursday, the Liberty broke a halyard, forcing its foresail out of commission.

On his way to the press boat, the President stopped briefly alongside the Destroyer Hopkins, where he waved to the officers and men lining the deck. Looking skyward, he said he would make the trip to Shelburne, on the ocean side of Nova Scotia, if the weather improved.

Dry Test Is Blocked By Ruling in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 18 (AP)—By a vote of 5 to 4, the State Supreme Court refused a request of the United Drys today to order the Henshaw prohibition repeal initiated constitutional amendment proposal on the July 28 runoff primary election ballot.

The decision was a victory for Governor Marland, who at first had planned to submit the bill at the runoff election but changed his plans after the July 7 primary. Marland will contest in the July 28 runoff with Representative Josh Lee, an avowed dry, for the Democratic U. S. Senate nomination.

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Rubicons

FINE as its surface is, it was obviously never intended to be a motoring road. For half-way up, as it makes a great bend to the north, we came upon a large stone, on which was an inscription exhorting us to "Rest and Be Thankful." Now, on foot or horseback, a man may often be glad enough to stop for a moment on a mountain side, but a motorist never. If he stops at all, and his car be past the first flush of youth, he may never get started again.

Such were our reflections as we chug-chugged up this great hill. What we did not realize at the time, nor till several months afterward when we read our guide book through, was that this "Rest and Be Thankful" is the boundary separating the Lowlands of Scotland from the Highlands. It is a historical, a critical, and a decisive spot. It cuts Scotland in half. To anyone conversant with Scottish history or romance, or ethnography, this point marks a division as sharp as a precipice. And we passed it over with no more adequate recognition than a vague dissatisfaction with its stony advice!

PERHAPS IT MAY be that I have not a good eye for detecting boundaries. I slithered over into Scotland, without being aware of the fact for quite a long time. To be sure, had I come along the usual road from Carlisle, I doubt whether I could have missed the spot where English soil gets tired of being English, and becomes Scottish. You know the place before you get to it, because there is a hotel which bears the sign, "Last Inn in England"; and you know when you have passed it, because there is another hotel which says, "First Inn in Scotland."

But we had decided not to stay the night in Carlisle, since we thought that the trains to Edinburgh and Glasgow might make the place noisy. Consequently we turned northeast, and made for a small village called Longtown, which lies just south of the Border. The next morning we pushed our way north, keeping a sharp lookout for the Blacksmith's shop at Gretna Green; but, after going several miles without seeing it, we concluded that we must somehow have got out of our course. We made inquiries and discovered that we had already been in Scotland quite a long while. I have no doubt that there must have been a stone or a sign-post, marking the boundary somewhere along our course; but, if there is, I certainly missed it.

ONE MIGHT THINK from reading that boundaries are more sharply defined in British life than in British landscapes. John Bunyan, for example, had the whole course of his life changed by overhearing the conversation of three old women in the little village of Elstow. Then there is the case of Richard Hakluyt, that famous Elizabethan author of "Principal Navigations." One day, when Hakluyt dropped in at the Middle Temple to see his cousin, there chanced to lie on the table "certain books of Cosmography, with a universal map." Hakluyt's cousin showed him on the map the countries, kingdoms, coasts, and rivers of the world, and then directed his attention to the 107th Psalm, where he read that they which go down to the sea in ships, and occupy by the great waters, they see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. Whereupon Hakluyt "constantly resolved, if ever he were preferred to the University, where better time, and more convenient place might be ministered for these studies, he would by God's assistance prosecute that knowledge and kind of literature, the doors whereof (after a sort) were so happily opened before him." There, you see, in a quarter of an hour's time, a man's ambition was fired, which he never rested until it was fulfilled.

But I doubt whether ordinary men and women often encounter crises quite so definite as these. With the generality of people life flows more or less evenly on, with one section of it merging almost imperceptibly into the next, and the placid progression of Constance Povey in Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale" is probably of wider application than the sudden flash of illumination which marked out Richard Hakluyt's life work for him.

H. H.

Slow Motion

HAYLOAD on a green hillside,
Swaying slowly down,
Drowsy as a summer's day
Stirred by thistledown.

Grazing cattle far afield,
Drifting aimlessly;
Ships becalmed in summer haze
On a tidal sea.

Silver, shining Zeppelin,
Floating mountain-high,
Like a lazy silver fish
In a globe of sky.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE LAKE, *by J. B. C. Corot (1796-1875): In the Frick Collection, New York City*

City of Gates and Fountains

YOU would lose your heart to Munich in an hour and feel at home at the moment of leaving the Haupt-Bahnhof for the clean and spacious streets. Even the hotels seem familiar, the room keys lack that chilly, slightly alien, feeling that most hotel keys acquire—as if so many hands have held them that both they and the rooms they unlock have lost every trace of individuality and become merely a symbol of much coming and going. They lie warmly in the hand, giving a curious and heartening sense of permanence, of having a stake and a foothold in this city that is so easily loved.

As in Frankfurt one turns automatically toward the Römerberg, so here in Munich he haunts the Marienplatz with its lovely Rathaus of which the eye never wearies nor is imagination surfeited. Seek it, some golden morning, by the Frauenkirche, with the lovely façade lying toward the left, the Tal stretching beyond it to where Isar-Tor lies heavily against the sky, and the cold green river running swift and clear as the enchanted waters of some fairy tale. Or come through Sendlinger-Tor and along the Rindermarkt to Peterskirche, so that the Rathaus lies straight across the Platz; or from Ludwigstrasse, under beautiful Sieges-Tor, past the Odeon and the Hofgarten, and across Max-Joseph-Platz.

It is lovely at all times: in the early light, when the sun steps from gable to gable; at noon, when it flings its cool violet shade across the breathless street; at night, when from earth's electric stars and myriad points of light its dim beauty reaches toward the stars.

In and out beneath its great stone arches and in its little courts, where hide step-gables and flying buttresses, the swallows wheel and cry, plunging from the abyss of sky. Between the shadow and shine doves go softly on little red feet. A fountain in its cool hall flings up a thousand watery gems toward the lofty roof, which fall again in a rush of light to the limpid pool where gold and silver fish weave their way endlessly among the lilies.

Everywhere in Munich there are fountains—fountains that entrap the truant sunbeam, fling it aloft, enfold it in faint mists of spray, and carry it down to the clear depths of the basins, where it shines goldenly up toward the golden radiance that leans upon it from above; fountains white under the moon, as if the drops were enchanted, and stayed ere they could fall; fountains that make a music most delicate and sweet to hear.

Everywhere in Munich there are gates —old gates that mark the growth of the city from an unimportant village that the monks founded where Petersplatz now stands. In the days of Henry the Lion, the old bridge over the Isar at the market saw the merchants from Salzburg stop to pay salt tax and echoed to the riding of the Bavarian Dukes who lived in the little town in the thirteenth century. Then came the building of the wall and the gates, Karls-Tor and Isar-Tor. Wall and moat have been builded upon now, or transformed into garden and park, as the city has spread over and beyond them; but the main gates still stand, watchful and mighty, brooding over the lovely town that, like a child escaped from its nurse's arms, took its brave steps abroad.

THERE are many for whom fine art is an unfamiliar subject and yet they know the name and work of Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. The pictures of this French master of landscape contain the qualities of detachment, of sweetness and of fancy, which people so often associate with the pictorial. Corot's canvases are gratifying for a silvery, ethereal imagery of nature which soothes the eye and inspires the fancy. They induce, on the one hand, repose, on the other thought.

Corot lived in a great critical age of French art and letters. The arts were altering because of outward circumstance, the Industrial Revolution, the loss of erstwhile patronage, the new focus of intellectual pursuit. Corot's immediate artistic forbears were either painting society personages with excessive stylistic refinement, or else dramatic themes which were elaborate and artificial. Corot was a member of that group of painters known as the Barbizons. They were frankly devoted to the charm of nature and deliberately they turned their backs upon city life and fashion. Millet, by exception, dwelt upon the homespun beauty of peasant life; even Corot turned to painting figures and architectural themes, which have recently held the rapt interest of ever curious critics.

Even Corot's landscapes have incorporated figures, but they are fabulous and arcadian, contrived not from observation, but by fancy. In "The Lake," of the Frick Gallery, there are some cattle which stand peacefully in this sylvan environment while their custodian leans upon his staff. Corot was fond of representing several trees, some of dense foliation, others stripped of limb and leafage. The foliage was suggested with a gossamer brush-stroke, and he achieved the general effect of a filmy silhouette, rather than a sharply defined portrayal. These rather whimsical pictures were imbued with poetry and imagery.

Corot's painting was admired by subsequent French masters, even by the rebels who brought about radical changes in landscape painting. Pissarro called himself a pupil of Corot for a time. However, Corot's painting lacked entirely the traits of exaggeration, of violence, of intemperateness of his successors. He remained within the classic tradition of balance, detachment, idealization. The later Frenchmen abandoned this airiness and exaltation for a sound communicable imagery of the world of everyday experience.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the thirteenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Miss Jewett Visits Tennyson

AT LENGTH she and Mrs. Fields embarked on another voyage abroad. This was even more rewarding than the first. She went about the streets of Whitby with Mr. Du Maurier and his absurd little fluffy dog that kept getting lost and had to be hunted up just as its master was talking most eagerly, or had started to sing one of the songs from "Peter Ibbetson." They made a special pilgrimage to the woods of Barbizon, since Miss Jewett had always been devoted to Millet's work. They saw Madame Blanc in Paris, Madame Blanc who had translated a book of Miss Jewett's stories into French and prefaced them with a long analysis, and was still to translate further stories which she persuaded Miss Jewett to contribute to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." The next month she was writing a long letter from London to her friend Mrs. Whitman, the painter, about how they had been seeing Mrs. Huxley and the Humphry Wards, and had spent eight solid hours in Parliament one night listening to a whole debate. But the point of the letter was this: she had been down to Aldworth again, and it meant far more to her even than it had before. As she went into Tennyson's presence she experienced the feeling of a former age. It was exactly the way she would have felt a thousand years before if she had been paying a visit to her king. The Laureate had recited some of his poetry in a wonderful way, and had been completely fascinated with the Japanese crystal she wore on the end of a chain about her neck, and had fingered it, and turned it over and over, and peered into it, and had asked her in his gruff voice if that was where she found her stories.—From "Sarah Orne Jewett," by FRANCIS OTTO MATTHIESSEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

La Bonne Humeur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE Scientiste Chrétienne donnait quelquefois du travail à une négresse d'un certain âge qui semblait saisir comme par intuition l'esprit sinon la lettre de la Science Chrétienne. Un jour cette femme raconta que depuis quelque temps, elle aurait voulu avoir une petite garniture pour le col et les poignets d'une robe. Finalement, elle avait été poussée à ouvrir le tiroir d'un bureau où elle avait trouvé un bout de dentelle qu'on y avait oublié et qui faisait précisément son affaire. Ses yeux brillaient de joie lorsqu'elle ajouta: "Vous voyez, c'avait toujours été là, dans ma maison! N'est-ce pas tout à fait ce qui arrive avec les dons du Père? Il nous donne continuellement le bien, mais nous ne le voyons pas toujours."

Cette leçon fut utile à la Scientiste Chrétienne, qui s'en est maintes fois servie au cours des années. C'était l'illustration d'une vérité réconfortante enseignée par la Science Chrétienne: au lieu de soupirer en vain pour telle qualité désirable que nous voyons s'exprimer chez notre prochain, sachons que cette aimable caractéristique, à jamais départie à tous par le tendre Père-Mère, doit simplement être mise en lumière, exprimée, utilisée.

A vues humaines, la bonne humeur, cette charmante caractéristique, semble être l'apanage des uns et non des autres, et l'on serait parfois tenté de porter envie à ceux qui la possèdent. D'après le dictionnaire, "bonne humeur" signifie notamment "gaieté sympathique et encourageante; bienveillance." Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1901* (p. 30), Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "La Science Chrétienne éveille chez l'homme la vie intérieure, naturelle et gaie, détruisant toutes les considérations inférieures." Grâce à cette assurance, celui qui étudie la révélation de Mrs. Eddy n'aura plus besoin de dire: Si seulement j'étais gai et aimable! Apprenant à se connaître lui-même, il pourra voir qu'il possède déjà toutes les qualités que Dieu donne; il cessera d'en entraver l'expression par la croyance qu'elles sont absentes. A la chaude lumière de cette "vie intérieure, naturelle et gaie," qu'éveille la Science Chrétienne en nous montrant que nous la possédons déjà par réflexion, les erreurs apparentes—froideur, gêne, crainte d'entrer en contact avec d'autres personnes—s'évanouissent de la manière la plus naturelle.

Il arrive parfois qu'un musicien doué, formé par d'excellentes études, redoute l'assemblage de personnes qui constitue un auditoire. Peut-être n'hésiterait-il pas à se produire devant chacun des auditeurs pris individuellement; mais la perspective d'une nombreuse assistance le terrifie. Pourtant s'il reconnait que sa vraie nature est la bienveillance, une "gaieté sympathique et encourageante," cette vérité réveillera sa conscience; alors il comprendra que tous les membres de son auditoire sont également sympathiques et bienveillants. Pour établir le fait que nous aimons nos semblables comme nous-mêmes, il nous faut penser qu'eux aussi nous aiment; car il n'est pas logique de prétendre aimer les autres alors qu'on les dépeint comme manquant d'amour.

Les hommes croient qu'on peut aimer d'une manière indigne; mais ce prétendu amour n'est que la contrefaçon de celui grâce auquel Jean pouvait dire, en parlant de lui-même: "Le disciple que Jésus aimait." Son amour pour le Maitre était complet et ne laissait aucune place à la pensée qu'il n'était pas payé de retour. Le Chrétien par excellence—celui qui inspirait ce grand amour—voyait l'homme de Dieu aimant et bien-aimé; aussi n'y avait-il rien d'extraordinaire dans le fait qu'il parlait aux multitudes sans aucune crainte. Nous lisons dans l'Évangile de Matthieu (9:36) qu'en "voyant les foules, il fut ému de compassion pour elles." Il ne pouvait ressentir de crainte en parlant à ces foules qui lui inspiraient de la compassion. A quiconque redoute de présenter son message—chant ou discours—en face d'une assemblée, la certitude que "la Science Chrétienne éveille chez l'homme la vie intérieure, naturelle et gaie, détruisant toutes les considérations inférieures" apportera le réconfort et l'assurance.

L'angularité et la raideur qui cherchent souvent à se glisser dans les rapports humains sont adoucies et peuvent même se guérir si nous persistons à les neutraliser par la bonne humeur et la bienveillance. On dira peut-être que ces qualités sont parmi les vertus chrétiennes les plus modestes; mais elles font partie d'un caractère bien équilibré où leur rôle est aussi important que celui de l'herbe dans un beau paysage. Écrivant aux chrétiens de Rome, Paul les exhortait en ces termes (Romains 12:10): "Aimez-vous réciproquement d'une affection tendre et fraternelle; prévenez-vous par des égards réciproques."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Geniality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE occasional employment of a Christian Scientist there was once an elderly Negro woman who had an intuitive sense of the spirit of Christian Science if not much of its letter. One day she spoke of having had for some time a need for a bit of trimming for the collar and cuffs of a dress. She said she was finally impelled to look in a certain bureau drawer, and there she found some lace which had been forgotten and which just met her need. With shining eyes she said: "Now, you see I had it in the house all the time. Isn't it just that way with our Father's gifts to us? He gives us good all the time, but we don't always see it."

This was a useful lesson of which the student has availed herself many times throughout the years. It was an evidence of the encouraging truth taught by Christian Science that instead of sighing vainly for some desirable trait of character which we see expressed by others, we may know that the lovely quality has been forever bestowed on all by the loving Father-Mother, and simply needs to be brought to light, expressed, utilized.

From the human angle that delightful trait which is called geniality seems to be possessed by some and not by others, so that there might be the temptation to envy those who are so endowed. "Genial" is in part defined as "sympathetically cheerful and cheering; kindly." In her annual Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 30) Mary Baker Eddy says, "Christian Science kindles the inner genial life of a man, destroying all lower considerations." With this assurance the student of Mrs. Eddy's revelation need no longer wish that he might be genial and likable, for he may proceed to know himself as already possessed of all God-bestowed qualities, and cease to hinder their expression through belief in their absence. In the glow and warmth of this "inner genial life" which Christian Science kindles, by showing us that we already possess it by reflection, the seeming errors of aloofness, self-consciousness, and fear of meeting people quite naturally melt away.

Occasionally someone gifted and well-trained in some form of musical expression seems hampered by fear of a collection of people called an audience. Perhaps he would be at ease in performing before each one individually, but is terrified by the thought of appearing before a large group. With his own consciousness wakened by the truth that, in reality, he is by nature "sympathetically cheerful and cheering; kindly," he may realize that each individual in his audience is likewise endowed with geniality. If we would make good our claim of loving our fellow men as ourselves, we must think of them as similarly loving us, because it is not consistent to claim to love others and at the same time picture them as being unloving.

Men believe that one may love unworthily, but this so-called love is only the counterfeit of that love which enabled John to speak of himself as the "disciple, whom Jesus loved." His love for the Master was so complete that there was no place in this completeness for the thought that he was not loved in return. He who inspired this great love—the master Christian—saw God's man as both loving and beloved, so it is not strange that he addressed multitudes fearlessly. We read in Matthew's Gospel (9:36) that "when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them." There could be no fear in addressing a multitude toward whom he was moved with compassion. To anyone dreading to present his message in song or speech from a platform, the assurance that "Christian Science kindles the inner genial life of a man, destroying all lower considerations," brings comfort and assurance.

The angularity and harshness which would try to enter into many human relationships is softened, and may indeed be healed, if persistently neutralized on our part by cheerfulness and kindliness. These qualities might be reckoned as among the humbler Christian virtues, but they are as important to a well-balanced character as is grass to a beautiful landscape. Paul in his letter to the Christians in Rome admonished (Romans 12:10), "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Road Map: A Retrospect

BESIDE ripe fields of yellow grain,
We traced this road at early dawn;
And this one in a mid-day rain,
Thin, crystal-blue. A doe and fawn

Stepped out of covert,—see, just here,
And watched our car with startled stares;
And there, the moon rose white and clear;
And here, I think, we bought the pears.

And that old house we loved so well
Stood at the crossroads on this ridge;
From here we heard a far church bell,
And there we crossed a covered bridge.

Fold up the map; for other days
And other roads await, we know.
And we shall find enchanted ways
And bright ascending paths to go.

MARGARET ASHMUN

Photographer Among the Ravens

THE raven occurs fairly numerously along the west coast of England and Wales, each mile or two of cliff having its pair of these great black birds, which flap ponderously over the sea, make excursions inland to see what they can gather, or sit aloft on some convenient view-point whence they can see what passes, and with harsh croak warn all and sundry of any trespassers on their privacy.

Cunning and wary is the raven, with all the acute intelligence of the crow tribe brought to the highest development, yet photographically considered, I have met with many worse birds, and I would place even a humble coot on a pond at home far ahead of it for giving trouble.

It is an oft-discussed question whether any bird can count. They undoubtedly note the difference between one and many, but can they distinguish between one, two, or three and four? The evidence obtained by the use of the hiding-tent goes to negative this. It is well known to bird-photographers that if two people go to a hide and one walks away, the bird is usually quite satisfied and comes back to its nest at once, although the same bird will be terribly worried and upset if the would-be photographer goes to the tent unattended.

Having suffered much from the beaks and too-keen intelligence of a couple of tame ravens, birds of diabolically impish understanding and practical joking mentality, I approached the photography of wild ravens with trepidation and utmost caution. I do not say that the caution was unnecessary but merely state that the preparations proceeded smoothly and without hitch, save in respect of the weather. The wind blew from the southwest and full on to the cliff. Only the ravens' corner was sheltered, ferns and green grasses were below the nest, a great tuft of sweet-scented sea-campion flowered above it, and the inky-hued youngsters looked down into a small bay. They could also look across its waters and over the ever-changing sea, now grey, now grey-blue, and anon blue-green, to where an island broke the straight line of the horizon, and towards which home of sea-birds, gulls, guillemots, razorbills and puffins were continually making their way.

I squinted through a peep-hole in the hide, and thought of the puffins of "puffin town," those quaintest of sea-folk in their black and white uniforms with great beaks decked out in horny plates of orange and grey, and how away on that island across the waves they would now be coming ashore, to seek nesting holes and harry the rabbits.

The puffin lays its single egg down some convenient burrow, so when things get busy in April, rabbits with nice holes on the cliff-tops often find themselves ousted from their desirable abodes—it is difficult to withstand the demands of a bird with a beak like that of the clown of the seas, even if that beak only reaches its height of fantasy for the breeding season, after which its coloured plates are shed and it reverts to more ordinary size and shape.

From puffins my attention was abruptly snatched back to ravens. "Cra-ak!" said a harsh voice somewhere ahead. Surely it could not be the old raven coming to the nest so soon—my friend would not be out of sight over the hill-top yet. The young ravens answered in the affirmative. Up went their heads and with a buzz of anxious sounds they extended five gaping pink beaks.

It is a strange fact that the raven, likewise other members of the crow tribe, gets blacker with age.—FRANCES PITT, in "Birds and the Sea." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

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Expect Record List of Golfers For U. S. Title

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Once more the plains of Garden City, site of many championships in past seasons, will welcome the star golfers of the United States and Great Britain in mid-September, when the 40th annual amateur championship of the United States Golf Association begins at the Garden City Golf Club, according to the announcement just made by the Association.

The players will be limited to 200, so that once more preliminary qualifying rounds will be staged all over the United States, following the completion of entries. The only persons exempted from preliminary rounds are all former national amateur champions who are still amateur golfers, the present British amateur champion, and the members of the British Walker Cup team, who will be in this country at the time, in preparation for their appearance in that event.

All other foreigners entering must qualify, selecting the place which they find most convenient. These will have to be certified for eligibility by their national organizations. American entrants will be limited to those having club handicaps of four or less.

Increase Places

Once more the list of qualifying places has been increased, and now 32 cities will entertain the aspirants, three more than last year, with five new ones added, while two have been dropped, Nashville, Tenn., and Minneapolis, Minn. The new ones are Des Moines, Iowa, Indianapolis, Ind., Huntington, W. Va., Birmingham, Ala., and Richmond, Va. The last two were added as the result of their interest in the recent open championship, when 30 and 21 entered from them.

Due to the California amateur championship, the qualifying rounds at Los Angeles and San Francisco, have been advanced two weeks to Aug. 11, and entries for competition in those districts must be in the hands of the officials of the association, at New York, by Aug. 1, with the balance of the field competing on Aug. 25, with entries closing on Aug. 12. All of these will be at 36 holes stroke play.

If a golfer otherwise eligible wishes to compete in any other district than that in which his club is situated, he must obtain permission from the championship committee, for sufficient reasons, prior to the allotments of the quota from the district to which he is transferring. Then he is treated as if originally from that district. Proper districts are determined by convenience to the qualifying point, not geographically.

Quota Based on Numbers

After all entries are in, the quota for each district will be announced, based not only on numbers, but the playing strength.

In the actual championships, 144 of the qualifiers will be drawn for the first round, with the remaining 56 having byes. All play in the rounds will be at match play, at 18 holes, with the semifinals and final at 36 holes. Two rounds will be played in the third and fourth days. The complete list of qualifying points is as follows:

Alabama, Birmingham, Country Club of Birmingham; Arkansas, Little Rock, Country Club of Little Rock; California, Los Angeles, San Gabriel Country Club; San Francisco, Lake Merced G. and C. C.; Colorado, Denver, Lakewood Country Club; Florida, Tampa, Palma Ceia Golf Club; Georgia, Atlanta, East Lake Country Club; Hawaii, Honolulu, Waialae Country Club; Illinois, Chicago, Skokie Country Club; Indiana, Indianapolis, Highland Golf and Country Club; Iowa, Des Moines, Wakonda Country Club; Louisiana, New Orleans, Colonial Country Club; Maryland (Washington), Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase; Massachusetts, Boston, The Country Club; Michigan, Detroit, Country Club of Detroit; Missouri, Kansas City, Swope Park Golf Club; St. Louis, Norwood Hills Country Club; Nebraska, Omaha, Omaha Field Club; New York, Buffalo, Country Club of Buffalo; New York, Winged Foot Golf Club; Schenectady, Mohawk Golf Club; North Carolina, Winston-Salem, Twin City Country Club; Ohio, Cincinnati, The Camargo Club; Cleveland, Westwood Country Club; Oklahoma, Tulsa, Tulsa Country Club; Oregon, Portland, Oswego Lake Country Club; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Merion Cricket Club; Pittsburgh, Fox Chapel Golf Club; Texas, Houston, Houston Country Club; Virginia, Richmond, Country Club of Virginia; West Virginia, Huntington, Guyan Country Club; Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Blue Mound Golf and Country Club.

The qualifying points in the following districts have been shifted: Portland, Ore., from Seattle, Wash.; Milwaukee, Wis., from Madison; Winston-Salem, N. C., from Charlotte; Tampa, Fla., from Orlando; Houston, Texas, from Dallas; Tulsa, Okla., from Oklahoma City.

Though no figures will be known prior to the closing of the entries, more than 1,000 entries will undoubtedly be received, for the record. Last year 945, and in 1934, 758, were listed in the preliminaries.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	59	31	.656
Buffalo	59	36	.621
Newark	54	37	.593
Baltimore	50	44	.532
Montreal	44	47	.484
Toronto	43	53	.448
Albany	34	56	.378
Syracuse	26	65	.286

Results July 17

Rochester 12, Baltimore 4.
Baltimore 5, Rochester 4.
Toronto 4, Syracuse 1.
Toronto 3, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 7, Newark 6.
Albany 8, Montreal 7.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	51	30	.630
St. Louis	51	32	.614
Pittsburgh	44	39	.530
Cincinnati	41	39	.513
New York	43	41	.512
Boston	40	44	.476
Philadelphia	32	50	.390
Brooklyn	28	55	.337

Results July 17

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4.

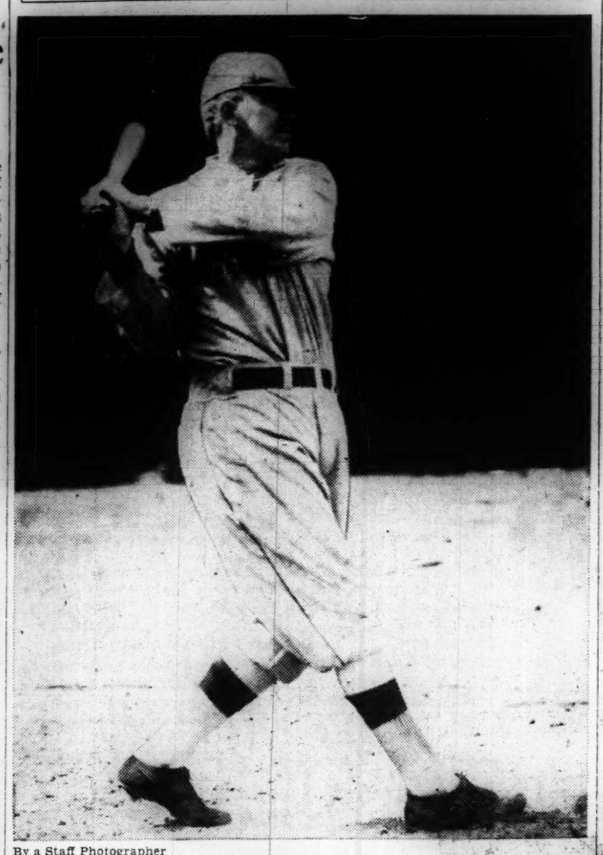
American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	57	39	.594
Milwaukee	53	39	.576
Kansas City	50	45	.526
Minneapolis	50	45	.526
Columbus	50	46	.521
Indianapolis	43	50	.462
Toledo	39	57	.406
Louisville	37	58	.389

Results July 17

Kansas City 5, Columbus 4.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 5.
Louisville 4, St. Paul 3.
One game postponed.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



By a Staff Photographer

Tyrus Raymond Cobb

Made Many Records During Twenty-four Years in Majors

While 20 years of major-league playing are all that are required to entitle a baseball player to a gold lifetime pass, Tyrus R. Cobb, more popularly known as "Ty," can show 24 years of active service. It was in 1905 that he broke into the Detroit American League Club lineup and from then until 1928 he piled up records which are expected to stay on the books for many years to come. In 1927 he went to the Philadelphia Athletics, where he remained through 1928; when he retired from the game, and he is now spending his days in California, where he is a golfer of no mean ability.

In only one of the 24 years he played in the American League did he fail to bat in the .300 or better class and that was his first year. And what is still more remarkable, he batted in the .400 class three years, his best being in 1911 when he batted .420. He left a lifetime average of .368, made 4191 hits, scored 2244 runs and stole 883 bases.

Like many another great player, he did not show up as well in World Series games as he did in a season's playing. He was in three series and only in the second one did he come up to his usual standard of batting. His lifetime record follows:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	P.C.
1905	Detroit Americans	41	150	19	36	2	.240
1906	Detroit Americans	97	350	44	112	23	.320
1907	Detroit Americans	150	605	97	212	40	.350
1908	Detroit Americans	150	581	88	188	39	.324
1909	Detroit Americans	156	573	116	216	76	.377
1910	Detroit Americans	140	509	106	196	65	.385
1911	Detroit Americans	146	591	147	248	83	.420
1912	Detroit Americans	140	553	119	227	61	.410
1913	Detroit Americans	122	428	70	167	52	.390
1914	Detroit Americans	97	345	69	127	35	.368
1915	Detroit Americans	156	563	144	208	96	.370
1916	Detroit Americans	145	542	113	201	68	.371
1917	Detroit Americans	152	588	107	225	55	.383
1918	Detroit Americans	111	421	83	161	34	.382
1919	Detroit Americans	124	497	92	191	28	.384
1920	Detroit Americans	112	428	86	143	14	.334
1921	Detroit Americans	128	507	124	197	22	.389
1922	Detroit Americans	137	526	99	211	9	.401
1923	Detroit Americans	145	556	103	189	9	.340
1924	Detroit Americans	155	625	115	211	23	.338
1925	Detroit Americans	171	415	97	157	13	.378
1926	Detroit Americans	79	233	48	79	9	.339
1927	Philadelphia Americans	134	490	104	175	22	.357
1928	Philadelphia Americans	95	353	54	114	5	.323
Totals		3063	11,429	2244	4191	883	.368

World Series Record

Year	Club	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	Ave.
1907	Detroit Americans	5	20	1	4	0	0	.200
1908	Detroit "	5	19	3	7	0	2	.368
1909	Detroit "	7	26	3	6	0	2	.231
Totals		17	65	7	17	0	4	.261

Only Forty-One Per Cent Start And Finish Game

ST. LOUIS, July 18 (AP)—It's easy enough to start a game—pitchers did it on 1312 occasions so far this season—but finishing is a different matter. Only 541 starting pitchers, or 41 per cent, were still in the game when the last man went out in the ninth inning, according to a survey made after Wednesday's games.

This survey showed American League hurlers have been more successful—302 times to 239—than their National League rivals in doing a complete job.

Wesley Ferrell, the Red Sox "nothing ball" pitcher, tops both leagues with 17 complete games to his record. Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals has gone the route 15 times to lead the National League.

In the junior circuit, 12 pitchers have started and finished 10 or more games. In addition to Dean, only three National League pitchers have done the trick—Carl Hubbell, Giants, with 12, and Bill Lee, Cubs, and Danny MacFayden, Bees, with 10 each.

Next in line after Ferrell in the American League is Charley Ruffing of the Yankees with 15, followed by Mel Harder, Indians, Buck Newsom, Senators, and Lefty Grove, Red Sox, with 13 each.

The other 10-timers or better are Tommy Bridges, Tigers, 12; Harry Kelley, Athletics, 12; John Whitehead, White Sox, 11; Vernon Kennedy, White Sox, 11; Johnny Deshong, Senators, 11; John Allen, Indians, 10, and Dusty Rhodes, Athletics, 10.

The staffs of the two leagues line up as follows in start-to-finish ability:

American League—Cleveland, 48; Chicago, 45; Boston, 44; New York, 40; Detroit, 38; Washington, 35; Philadelphia, 30; St. Louis, 27.

National League—Chicago, 43; St. Louis, 37; Pittsburgh, 32; New York, 27; Cincinnati, 27; Boston, 26; Brooklyn, 23, and Philadelphia, 21.

Forty-three Yachts Enter

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Forty-three yachts, a record fleet, put out from Belmont Harbor today for the twenty-ninth sailing of the Chicago Yacht Club's race to Mackinac Island, the longest freshwater race in the world. Last year 38 boats started the 331-statute-mile run up Lake Michigan, the winner in the cruising division being the Chicago Yacht Club's Elizabeth and the Universal Class winner Princess, from the Jackson Park Yacht Club. Both are defending their titles this week end.

Powerboats Break Four Speed Marks

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 18 (AP)—Powerboat drivers christened the two-day seventh annual regatta of the Havre de Grace Yacht Club yesterday with four dashes of world-record speed.

H. S. Eklof, of Baltimore, accounted for two records; George B. Ward Jr., of Wilmington, Del., for one, and Joe Monigle, also of Wilmington, for another in mile trials for inboard runabouts.

In a final trial, Eklof sent his 12-cylinder, 3-carbureter Restless II over the smooth water of the Susquehanna River at an average of 56.518 miles an hour to shatter a mark he had registered only an hour or so earlier in the unlimited class. He had a down run of 56.962 m. p. h. and a spurt back up the course at 56.075 m. p. h. to make the record average.

His first trial had averaged 56.252 m. p. h., better by a wide margin than the one of 54.381 m. p. h. he and S. Seth, of Baltimore, had turned in last Saturday at Northeast, Md.

Ward attained an average speed of 53.098 m. p. h. in his trim Hi Ho II, to better a world mark of 52.403 he established at the Northeast River regatta in Class E.

Monigle's Joe Don, racy Class C craft, skimmed over the surface of the river like a swallow for an average speed of 41.818 m. p. h. This pace bettered a world mark of 40.276 he set at Northeast.

England Takes Kolapore Cup

BISLEY CAMP, SURREY, July 18 (Canadian Press)—Canada's hopes for a major victory at the present National Rifle Association meeting were pinned today on the eight marksmen she sent into the final stage of competition for the King's Prize. Yesterday the Dominion's crack marksmen failed—by the narrow margin of 11 points—to capture the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup, greatest team trophy of the Bisley meet. England took the Kolapore with an aggregate score of 1113. South Africa was second with 1104, and Canada third with 1103.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	28	.667
Cleveland	47	38	.553
Boston	47	40	.540
Detroit	45	39	.536
Washington	44	40	.524
Chicago	42	40	.512
Philadelphia	28	53	.346
St. Louis	25	56	.309

Results July 17

New York 9, Detroit 4.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 16, Washington 5.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 1.

Yankees Equal Home Run Mark Beating Tigers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those McCarthy-managed New York Yankees, who are walking away with the American League pennant race, took another step yesterday toward clinching the argument that their 1936 edition is the greatest batting team in the circuit's history. It may lack polished pitching, which the powerful Yankee machine of 1927 possessed, but there are enough homers, doubles and triples stored in the bats of the present outfit to more than over shadow the deficiency on the mound.

The Yanks trained their big guns on the Detroit Tigers yesterday and captured their series final, 9 to 4, giving them a 3-to-1 edge in the four-game "crucial" meeting. In the course of the afternoon, the winners hit four home runs, one each by Tony Lazzeri, Red Rolfe, Lou Gehrig and Bill Dickey. Rolfe, Gehrig and Dickey hit theirs in the third inning, thereby equaling the American League mark first set by Washington in 1902, but since tied by several clubs.

Pass 100-Homers Mark

Eight times since their organization, the Yankees have equaled this record. On seven of these occasions, Lou Gehrig has taken part.

The Yanks have now passed the 100-homers mark for the season. They have accomplished this feat in 15 seasons, 12 in succession, from 1925 to the present time. About all that remains for them now is to break the record of 173 home runs for a season, established by the Philadelphia Athletics in 1932.

Gehrig's circuit drive brought his season's total to 25. He stands one behind Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox, who is the leader. Dickey has 18.

Those homers yesterday ruined Detroit's chances of breaking even in the series, which was supposed to determine the future of both the Yanks and Tigers. If that is so, the New Yorkers have nothing to worry about between now and October. The triumph in the series final kept them 9½ games ahead of the closest rival, who at the moment is Cleveland.

The Indians, incidentally, won their seventh straight game yesterday by beating the Athletics, 5 to 1. The Red Sox went back into third place by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 2 to 1, on Jimmy Foxx's ninth-inning single with the bases loaded.

Bottomley Nearly Through

"Sunny Jim" Bottomley, veteran first baseman and a member of the Browns, announced in Boston that as soon as the team reaches St. Louis, which will be early next week, he will retire from active play. The announcement brings to a close one of the most colorful careers in modern diamond history. A mishap brought an end to his 14-year stretch in the National and American Leagues.

All of yesterday's record equaling was not confined to the junior league. Over in the National, the New York Giants tied a circuit mark by pounding out four triples in the first inning against Pittsburgh. Joe Moore, Mel Ott, Hank Leiber and Eddie Mayo connected, to account for three runs. The Giants won the game by 6 to 0, and advanced to within one percentage point of a first division berth.

Coming back after only 24 hours' rest from his last mound assignment, Dizzy Dean saved the St. Louis Cardinals from their third straight setback. He worked the last 3 2-3 innings without allowing a hit and gained his fifteenth triumph of the season when his mates scored two runs in the eighth. By winning, the Cards moved to within a game of the leading Chicago Cubs, who lost to the Boston Bees, 5 to 1.

Australia Leads, 1 to 0, In Interzone Finals

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 18 (AP)—Australia took a 1-to-0 lead over Germany today in the opening match of the interzone Davis Cup tennis series as the veteran Jack Crawford won by default over Heiner Henkel. The young German player retired after Crawford won the first two sets, 6—2, 6—2.

The winner of the best three-of-five-match series will meet England in the challenge round here next week end.

Later it was announced Henkey had been confined to bed for several days. His weakened condition made it difficult for him to cover court.

Yankees' Field Day Boosts Batting Marks

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—In addition to equaling the American League record for homers in one inning by poling out three in the third frame of yesterday's game with the Detroit Tigers, the Yankees also wrote these marks into the record books:

Passed the 100-homer mark for the season.

Boosted their record for more than 100 homers in one year to 15.

Boosted their record for more than 100 homers in consecutive seasons to 12—from 1925 through 1936.

They are now shooting at the mark of 173 for a season, made by the Athletics in 1932.

Kenyon Freshmen Win

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The Kenyon College freshman duo, Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., made a clean sweep of the junior division of the Eastern junior and boys' tennis championships at Forest Hills yesterday when they won the doubles title and the right to oppose each other in the singles final. McNeill, the sensation of the tournament, gave a fine exhibition of court strategy and all-around play when he defeated Melvin Lapman of St. John's University, the top-seeded player, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1. Lewis, making effective use of a good net game, won the other semifinal singles match from Joseph Fishbach of New York, 6—2, 7—5. Although encountering strong opposition, McNeill took the sting out of Lapman's deepest drives by mixing clever drop shots with his long shots. The doubles final went five sets before the Westerners could pull out a 6—1, 8—6, 5—7, 3—6, 6—2 victory over Peter Lauck of Montclair, N. J., and Charles T. Mattman of Forest Hills.

Dorade and Circe First to Finish Long Ocean Race

HONOLULU, July 18 (AP) — The Dorade and Circe were snug in their berths here today, leaders in the California-Honolulu yacht race, after one of the most exciting stretch duels in the history of trans-pacific racing.

When the last racer arrives, judges will determine the victor on the basis of the crafts' handicaps and corrected time.

After witnessing the thrilling finish, which saw the Dorade, San Francisco entry, lead the Circe of Seattle across the finish line late yesterday by a matter of 13 minutes, Honoluluans awaited arrival of the 20 other yachts which started from Santa Monica July 4 in the 2240-mile race.

The Dorade, 51-foot yawl owned by James Flood of San Francisco, and skippered by Myron Spaulding, sped across the finish line at Diamond Head yesterday at 4:59 p. m., the pennant of the St. Francis Yacht Club at is masthead.

The Circe, 62-foot cutter owned by Ray Cook of the Seattle Yacht Club, was but a mile behind the leader at the finish.

Unofficial time for the Dorade was 13 days, 7 hours and 20 minutes. Unfavorable weather kept the craft from a near approach to the record of 11 days, 14 hours and 40 minutes set in 1923 by the Mariner.

West Defeats East In Eastern Men's Clay Court Tennis

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The West conquered the East in the quarterfinal round of the eastern men's clay court tennis championships at Jackson Heights yesterday when three Californians and one Oklahoman won places in the semifinals.

Robert Riggs, the Los Angeles youngster who heads the seeded list, his doubles partner, Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, and John Law, Stanford graduate from Pasadena, were California's representatives, but they had to make room for Don McNeill, the "iron man" Kenyon College freshman from Oklahoma City.

McNeill, unseeded and virtually unknown when the tournament started, turned in a 5—7, 9—7, 6—1 victory over 43-year-old Manuel Alonso of New York, former Spanish Davis Cup player. It was rated only as a minor upset in view of the feats McNeill has performed in the past few days in the clay-courts tournament and the eastern junior championships at Forest Hills. Alonso, seeded sixth, was given a slight edge mostly because of his greater experience.

Riggs had a letdown against Leonard Hartman of New York, the runner-up last year, and barely pulled out a 1—6, 8—4, 8—6 victory. Law, like McNeill an unseeded player, eliminated the second seeded star, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 1—6, 9—7, 6—3. Sabin conquered Frank Bowden, seeded just a notch above him in fourth place, 6—3, 6—4.

The California delegation also triumphed in the doubles as Riggs and Sabin and Law and Gene Smith of the University of California won their semifinal brackets. The latter pair defeated the Georgia Tech teammates, Fernandez Morrell of Cuba and Burtz Boulware of Jacksonville, Fla., 6—2, 10—8.

Hall and Bowden also reached the doubles semifinal, but the fourth place remained undecided as McNeill and Lewis got into the third round by default. Their Kenyon teammates, Gordon Reeded and George Pryor, yielded to Hall and Bowden in the third round, 8—6, 6—3, and the winners went on to beat Frank Ericha and Joseph Abrams of New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Leslie Wins With Forty-Foot Putt

OMAHA, Neb., July 18 (AP)—Young Paul Leslie of the Jefferson City, Mo., Leslies, made a balky putter operate to perfection yesterday on one all-important green, the 38th, to overcome Jack Munger, Dallas' Southern amateur champion, in the five-star thriller of the Western amateur golf title tournament.

All square due to a spectacular 32-34—66, six under par for the Happy Hollow Club layout and the best round of the tournament, by Munger in the afternoon, as they finished the regulation 36-holes under the same tireless Nebraska sun, they moved onto extra duty. The first overtime hole was divided in par 4s, and when Leslie's second shot on the 38th stopped 40 feet from the cup, with Munger only eight feet away, the blackhaired Missourian's chances of reaching the semifinals appeared gone.

He stepped up with a putter that had failed him on numerous occasions during the day, drilled the long, curling putt into the can for a birdie 3. Munger's bid for a life-giving birdie missed the cup by a fraction of an inch.

Leslie's sparkling putt gave him the right to meet Chicago's Johnny Lehman, the tournament favorite, in a 36-hole semifinal today. Lehman functioned steadily to overcome another Dallas youngster, Don Schumacher, in a stubbornly fought match, 1 up in 36 holes.

The day also was marked by the upset defeat of one of the previous day's heroes, Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, 4 and 3, by Don Fraser, tall Omahan. Fraser, who survived the first day of match play where his more famous neighbors, Walker Cupper Johnny Goodman and Rodney Bliss, failed, caught Haas off his game. However, shooting the course in one under par for the 33 holes, the Omaha youngster played enough golf to have given the southern star a terrific battle under any circumstances.

Austin Defeats Grant

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 18 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin defeated Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, Ga., 6—0, 6—2, 6—2 in the informal international tennis series between England and the United States today.

Finishes First by a Mile

Wide World

Famous Racing Yacht Dorade of San Francisco

New Regulations Have Resulted In More Cup Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE, July 18—The Gold Cup championship, first in American motorboat classics, has been rejuvenated, and next Saturday will celebrate its thirty-third renewal, over the 30-mile course out on the Glimmerglass, as Lake George was labeled in "Last of the Mohicans" by James Fenimore Cooper, when Hawkeye and his companions paddled their canoes where now 60 miles an hour is to be expected.

The record for the course, 70 miles an hour, was made by Gar Wood, with Miss America I, way back in 1920, but there were no limitations then, and this year for the first time the restrictions have been much lightened, all restrictions on hulls having been removed, and the power limit increased to 732 cu. in. with supercharging allowed.

As a result, four newly built hydroplanes, in addition to four former stars, "souped up" for the occasion, will compete this year for the trophy, with the veteran El Lagarto, owned and driven by George Reis, of the home club, champion for the past three years, with a new Reis-Menasco 500 horsepower motor, up to the new limit, ready to try for a fourth title.

Another boat that has aroused great interest is the tiny El Torbellino, from Long Beach, Calif., only 14ft. 7in. long, with a Wright-Martin eight-cylinder motor, owned and driven by Arthur Bobrick, which weighs only 6½ pounds per horsepower.

Two foreign boats, one the first Canadian challenger since 1924, Miss Canada II, built to order for Harold S. Wilson, and hailing from the Toronto, Canadian National Exposition, with Wilson, also well known in fancy-skating circles, as the driver; and Delphine VIII, built in England, owned by Horace E. Dodge, and entered from Detroit Yacht Club, with Kaye Don, motorboat and automobile speed driver, who drove Miss England III when she established the world speedboat record, selected to drive the craft.

A new Hotsy Totsy III, with a hull specially designed by Hacker, and a Wright supercharged engine, from South Bend Yacht Club, will be driven by one of its owners, Victor Kliesrath, winner in 1930 and 1931, and Jack Dunn of Miami, will bring his new Jay Dee III, entered by the Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce, while the other two will be two more Detroit Yacht Club entries, Notre Dame, owned by Herbert A. Mendelsohn, and driven by Cleland Perry, with a new 400-horsepower supercharged Duesenberg motor; and Impshi, also owned by Horace E. Dodge, which will be driven by Benny Hill.

In addition to the main event, there will be a race for 225-cubic inch hydroplanes for the Governor Lehman Trophy, two 10-mile heats, making a total of 110 miles of speed racing, starting at 1 o'clock.

Class J Racing Boats Renew Their Rivalry

NEWPORT R. I., July 18 (AP)—America's three largest racing yachts prepared today to renew their rivalry in a series of races sponsored by the New York Yacht Club.

The races, in which Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Weetamoe will compete, will be held here every day through July 25 with the exception of Sunday.

Commodore W. A. W. Stewart and his flag officers will attend the contests, the first of which begins today at 1:40 p. m. (E. D. T.).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	62	49	.559
Oakland	60	49	.550
Missions	59	53	.527
Portland	55	50	.524
Los Angeles	57	56	.504
San Diego	54	58	.482
San Francisco	53	59	.473
Sacramento	42	68	.382

Results July 17

Sacramento 1, San Francisco 0.
San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 8.
Oakland 2, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 3, Seattle 2.
Portland 4, San Diego 2.

Anita Lizana Retains Title

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Anita Lizana, Chilean star, retained the Scottish singles tennis championship today with a 6—2, 6—0 victory over Ruth Mary Hardwick.

Yanks Release Wilshere

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Vernon Wilshere, young left-hand pitcher released several weeks ago by the Philadelphia Athletics, received the same treatment yesterday from the Yankees, who have been giving him a tryout for some time. He was offered a contract to hurl for the Yankees' International League farm in Newark, N. J., but turned it down, so the New York club let him go. Wilshere comes from Skaneateles, N. Y.

Another Shakeup Features League Batting Races

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Another shakeup featured the major-league batting races this week, with only the leaders, Lou Gehrig of the Yanks and Paul Waner of the Pirates, escaping the turnover in both loops.

Gehrig found his American League lead endangered for the first time in weeks. He was unable to get more than five safe blows in 23 times at bat, to lose 13 percentage points and drop to .377, while Rip Radcliff of the White Sox came up from fourth with .375.

Waner hit at a near .500 pace, getting a dozen safeties in 26 times up to increase his lead with a .364 average. Ducky Medwick, Cardinal clouter, came back and took second place with .358. The leading 10 in each league:

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig, New York	84	318	104	120	.377
Radcliff, Chicago	68	291	57	109	.375
Dickey, New York	65	255	65	93	.365
Gehringer, Detroit	84	344	92	125	.363
Appling, Chicago	67	251	45	91	.363
Averill, Cleveland	83	329	66	118	.359
Sullivan, Cleveland	54	185	24	66	.357
Bell, St. Louis	82	322	48	111	.345
Di Maggio, New York	67	310	69	105	.339
Trosky, Cleveland	83	347	70	117	.337

National League

P. Waner, Pittsburgh	77	308	56	112	.364
Medwick, St. Louis	83	341	56	122	.358
Jordan, Boston	84	339	56	116	.342
J. Moore, Philadelphia	65	261	51	89	.341
Camilli, Philadelphia	82	305	61	103	.338
Demaree, Chicago	81	325	45	109	.335
Cuyler, Cincinnati	77	321	59	106	.330
Suhr, Pittsburgh	84	315	60	104	.330
Herman, Chicago	81	337	59	110	.326
Scarsella, Cincinnati	41	178	27	58	.326

Girard Wins Maine Title

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 18 (AP)—Wilfrid H. Girard, 20, Brunswick, won the Maine resident amateur golf championship here yesterday, defeating the veteran Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, Augusta, 4 and 3, in a 36-hole match. Girard, former Maine junior champion two years, is a Bowdoin College sophomore. Dr. Tyson has been runner-up several times previously. Their match would have ended two holes earlier, with Girard victor, 6 and 5, except for the Brunswick youth's sportsmanship. His last putt on the thirty-first stopped inches from the cup and stymied the doctor's ball, some five feet away. Girard quickly knocked Dr. Tyson's ball away, picked up his own, and said: "I concede you that putt, Doc; I can't win the match on a stymie."

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Newport, R.I. Has Survived Much Change

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

ALTHOUGH it is most widely known as having America's greatest assemblage of extravagantly costly summer homes, Newport has an earlier basis for fame than that which dates from the 1850's, when Bostonians, Southerners, and New Yorkers began to build their "cottages" there. They were attracted by fine beaches, also by the long stretch of cliffs overlooking Narragansett Bay and out toward the open ocean—the highest on our Atlantic coast south of Massachusetts. All this section of sumptuous homes is away from the old town, which is that part of Newport's area we are particularly concerned with as Tercentenary visitors.

Providence, on the mainland, was settled by Roger Williams just 300 years ago. Two or three years later other religious refugees bought from the Indians the large island Aquidneck, twenty miles south, that shuts off half the ocean opening to Narragansett Bay. The southern tip of this island hooks northward and inside the curve is the splendid harbor to and from which sailed for nearly a century, shipping that made Newport one of the leading ports of the colonies before the Revolution.

Heart of Old Newport

Up the slopes from the docks that line the harbor, one comes quickly to the center of the old town—Washington Square, with its Colony House, seat of the one-time royal authority. Its greatest treasure is a full-length portrait of Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, who was native of the near-by town of North Kingston.

This is a truly colonial government building, erected in 1743. Standing at the head of the square, it is balanced by the Brick Market, at the foot. This dates 20 years later and is the work of the architect-builder Peter Harrison, 1716-1775.

Nearby are two other examples of Harrison's taste and skill in the dual function that produced so many of the most admired structures of that century. Business man that he was, time must have been found for somewhat of the study that went to training a cultured gentleman of his generation, for these buildings show far more than a surface knowledge of "The Styles."

There is a fine dignity, repose and balance in his designs. Harmony of proportions goes with their subordinated details, to achieve an effect that has refinement and reserve as well as character suiting the purpose of each structure. He was content with the gratitude of the public for designing these Newport buildings, but it is believed he was paid for similar services concerning Kings Chapel in Boston and Christ's Church, Cambridge.

Their Many Ships Came In

Its harbor is excellent, and it was natural that shipping should develop. Soon after 1700 the Rhode Island colony had over 100 ships, all built in the preceding decade. Newport had nearly a third of them, engaged in West Indian and Caribbean trade. It had about a third of the population, Providence a third less than Newport.

The city's vigorous mercantile and maritime life was based largely on the so-called triangular trade route—to the East African coast; to the West Indies; to Rhode Island. But there was another maritime traffic—that sent trading ships to the Orient, either around Africa or South America, carried on chiefly by Jewish merchant shippers, who had come to Newport in the 1740-1760 period.

So Newport grew rich, up to the early 1770's, when her commerce exceeded that of New York City, but with the coming of the War for Independence the city was struck a crushing blow. It was occupied by the British in 1776 to 1779, stopping trade by both land and water. Never did Newport recover, though some sturdy characters resumed precariously the triangular route of pre-war years. Leading merchant shippers left the city for good, and by 1788 it had come to the sad condition described by a French traveler, who wrote of "houses falling in ruin; miserable shops; grass growing in the square before the Court House; rags stuffed in windows."

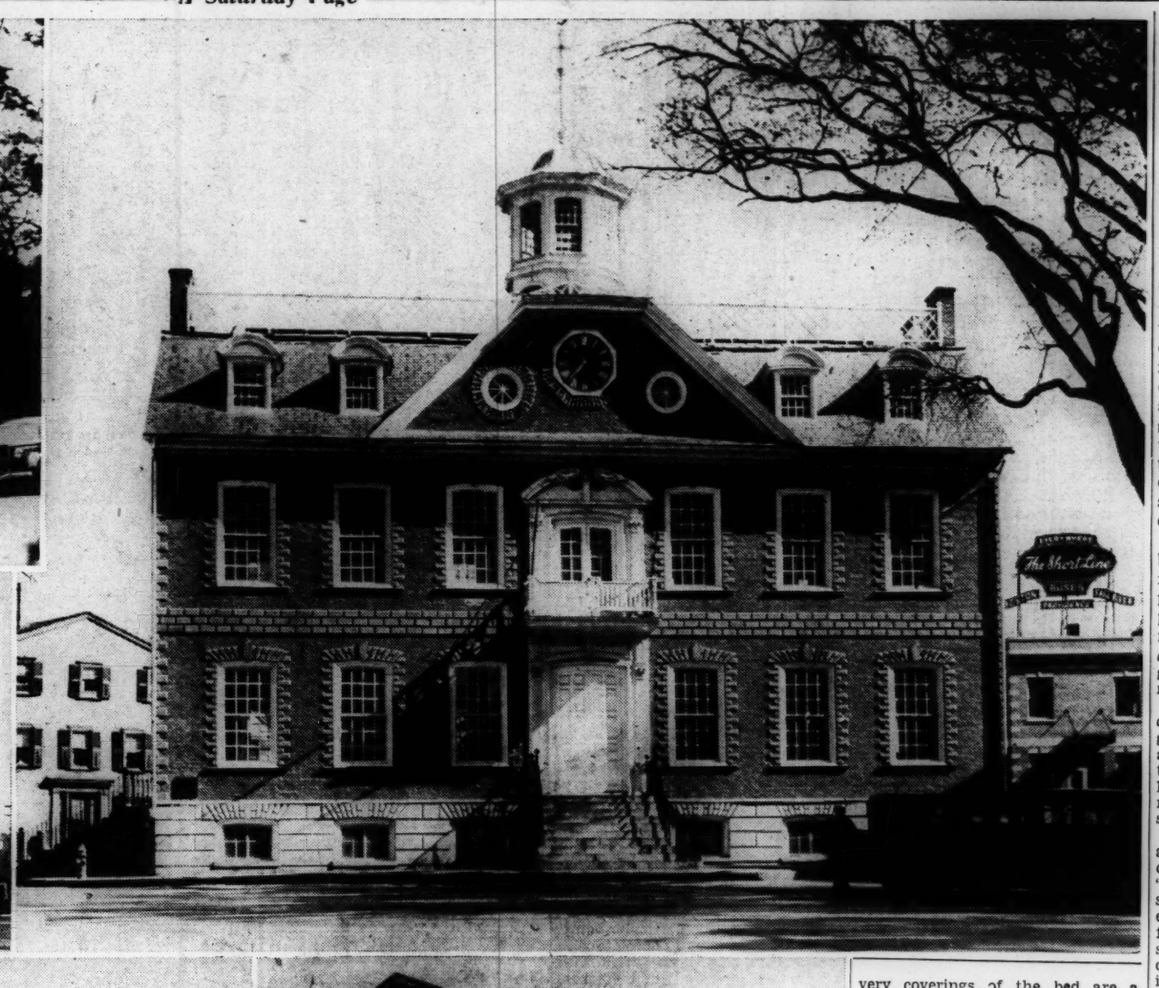
Gambrel-roofed houses abound in this old town; big-bodied houses, that seem almost as substantial as forts and as practical in their construction. Functional, they would be called today, if they could be looked at with their builders' eyes. Some of them are freshly painted, some are not; most of them stand close to the sidewalk or else very near it, back of a slight fence.

The presence of the French fleet in the harbor in 1780-81, accounts for the association of high officers' names with several houses. Others bear names of men locally or nationally important—Perry, Wanton, Bull, Nichols. Friends Meeting House, Jewish Synagogue, Seventh Day Baptist Church, Trinity Church, First Baptist Church—these are some of the remaining buildings that point to the complete religious freedom of the early order here.

Dean Berkeley's Visit

It is no wonder that when the liberal-minded and broadly cultured Englishman, Dean Berkeley of Derry, came here early in 1729 and spent nearly three years, he was delighted with the friendly mingling of sects and with the intelligence of the people. Mutual tolerance, considerable wealth and an intellectual circle whose character is indicated by the founding of the Philosophical Society, made an atmosphere in which Berkeley found ready sympathy. Friendly with Steele, Addison, Swift and Pope, he was well content, while his influence as a gracious and much traveled scholar became an enduring stimulant. Redwood Library, said to be the oldest in America, was an outcome of the society.

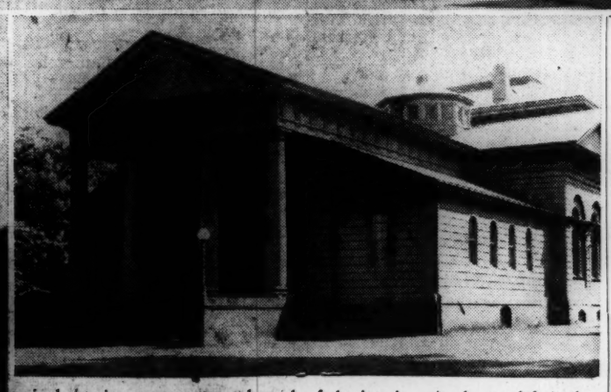
So Newport's story has numerous dramatic chapters that are suggested in part by the sketch here. In establishing the settlement its founders were impelled primarily by profound and generous respect for the opinions of their fellow men. Industrious and thrifty, their town prospered. Trade sprang up and spread around the globe. War came and blighted all commerce for them. Their moderate and even climate and the delights of their shores attracted wealthy summer residents, who contributed immeasurably in the restoration of the historic portions and in maintaining the natural beauties elsewhere. Now tidily serene and modestly well-to-do, the glamour of this last phase has passed after extending three generations. Still much of its substance remains to present its lively contrast beside the sedateness of the enduring attractions of the old town.



By a Staff Photographer

British Royal Authority for the Rhode Island Colony was centered in the brick and sandstone Colony Building in Newport, shown at the right above, and erected in 1743. This striking structure retains most of its original exterior appearance and much of the interior. At the top left is the home of Quaker Tom Robinson and his descendants, since 1760. The Hunter House, built in 1746, is at the bottom, left. Both of these were occupied in 1780-1781 by officers of the French fleet.

At the middle left is shown the old Brick Market at the opposite end of the square from the Colony Building. This is a delightful bit of Eighteenth Century architecture, designed by Peter Harrison and built in 1762. At the right below is another work of this same man, the Redwood Library, built in 1748. The original portion extends back to the gabled wing.



Interiors of Distinction

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN one happens unexpectedly on a creative accomplishment, one becomes suddenly aware how thirsty one has been for just this. Restatement, adaptations, novel accents, ease one along, but they do not offer those long, sparkling drafts at the water brooks which the hart and the heart of man desire.

These reflections are suggested by the five interiors which recently have been presented to the public by Elsie de Wolfe—a Georgian dining room, a Venetian sitting room, a Modern drawing room, a blue and silver bedroom and a bachelor's bedroom. Each of them is a lovely synthesis, a color-drenched form embodying an adventure of the imagination.

One expects of the decorator, as of every artist, a facility with his technique. So much is taken for granted. Therefore felicitous groupings and harmonious backgrounds are scarcely in themselves exciting. They are the decorator's stock in trade. Alas, not only period rooms but modern apartments and those hybrids which ingeniously animate old furniture against new fabrics and colors, are now too often worked out according to such familiar formulas that one can almost see them without looking at them.

On the other hand, when one walks into a dining room that is entitled Georgian, as one does at Elsie de Wolfe's, and sees, indeed, English eighteenth century architecture but assembled with it Venetian pieces out of that same great century, one is stirred to the realization that probably there were individualists and people with nonconforming tastes even in that day, who created according to their fancy. Here is no mahogany, no Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite or Adam, but, to begin with, an oblong table, with an opaque glass top and mirror trimming, that runs down the center like a shaft of light and which bears on its bosom a crystal rigged frigate.

Two eighteenth century Venetian consoles in natural wood stand on either side of the black, marble-faced chimney, and opposite this fireplace, like a responsive voice, a black, marble-faced niche digs into the wall. In it are Strassburg and Chelsea porcelains that harmonize with the blue-green walls and paler broadloom carpet. These and the white-gauze, glass curtains horizontally striped in silver, and the side draperies of looped chenille are modern but, nevertheless, convincing. One feels, that is, that a traveled English family of the Georgian period would have liked them in this room.

Venice becomes yet more dominant in the sitting room, into which the ladies were wont to retire alone for coffee after the banquets. This apartment is built around a pair of very fine old Venetian doors painted in soft green and other pastel tones. These determine the soft green of the walls, which are faintly tooled in pin stripes, the choice of the old Aubusson carpet with its beautifully faded flower motifs; and the old silks, satins and brocades that cover the small settees, armchairs and side chairs. The glass mantel and overmantel are painted in a bird-and-flower design and antiqued.

Although the creation of rooms in the modern tempo is a sharp turn in the path of precedent for Elsie de Wolfe, one feels as one studies the modern drawing room that all the experience of this establishment since Miss de Wolfe introduced interior decorating to New York in the 1900's has been poured into this design. The lightness and elegance of the French styles which the firm has so assiduously interpreted, live again in new materials and forms in this twentieth century apartment. Nevertheless, it is no adaptation, no restatement, but a fresh and sparkling idea.

Two of the newest enthusiasms in decorating this spring are molded plaster and glass. Elsie de Wolfe has given this room a white plaster cornice, laying it in pleats, and in the four corners she has hung draped plaster curtains. In the wall niches have been built and filled with large plaster vases containing flower sprays modeled in high relief. Vases and buds are radiant with indirect illumination.

The imaginative idea out of which the blue and silver bedroom took form, was that of sleeping on a cloud. The azure of a night sky is represented by the deep blue of the carpet whose hue gradates up the walls into a pale ceiling. The silvery coverings of the bed are a moon-bathed cloud.

Much originality has gone into the bachelor's bedroom and in countries where bachelorhood is discouraged, such clever furnishings should be forbidden as an insidious encouragement to single life! Many would pay that price, if necessary, in order to live within its paneled walls of old pine which gleam like white gold against a crimson carpet and window draperies of crimson suede cloth. Then, too, there are rare old colored prints of strange, wise birds which study you satirically from where they hang on the knotty walls. Mahogany appears here for the only time in these interiors.

Supreme in interest, however, is the bed, a reproduction of an austere Venetian piece of the eighteenth century. Made of flat wrought-iron bars and finished by red finials, it is amusingly decorated with spread and valance of stout red-and-white ticking. This is one of those surprises with which Elsie de Wolfe likes to entertain us.

Emilie Danielson Photos

Georgian dining room furnished with Italian pieces of the 1700's. The walls are blue-green and the carpet also, but paler. The plaster and trim are white. The table has an opaque glass top and mirror trimmings. Consoles and chairs are in natural wood and carved. Glass curtains are white, horizontally striped with silver, the overdraperies of white chenille.

A bachelor's bedroom, paneled in very old pine and decorated with a crimson carpet and crimson window draperies. The wrought-iron bedstead is a copy of an old Venetian piece and is decorated with red finials and striped red and white ticking. The furniture is 18th Century mahogany.

'Subdued' Furniture Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"WE ARE on the verge of a new period in furniture," said a London furniture manufacturer at the British Industries Fair last spring, "and it is to be a subdued period."

Looking round at the exhibits in the Furniture Section of the Fair one was struck by this "subdued" note. The tendency toward the extreme which has been so noticeable during the past few years is giving place to a restrained modern type, relying mostly for effect on the rich beauty of the veneer. Graceful curves are replacing the severe lines, and the use of metal is definitely disappearing.

Designers, it is felt, are looking backward for inspiration; are seeking out the best in the old types of period furniture and adapting it to present-day needs. There must be no fiddling bits of carving to accumulate dust, but the comfort and grace of the best 18th-century suites must be available.

Fine-figured veneers on scientifically constructed, laminated backgrounds are being widely employed, and there is a definite increase in the use of Empire woods—Indian laurel, Australian and Canadian maple, and English walnuts and sycamores.

The fact that upper class families are moving out of large houses into circumscribed flats or suburban "bijou" dwellings, has influenced the size and shape of much of the modern furniture. Until recently small furniture was made almost exclusively for the middle and working class homes. Now the big demand is for small furniture which will fit the new homes of the wealthier classes.

Furnishing fabric follows the color and grain of the wood. A light oak chair has seat and cushion carried out in a light oak material with a "grain" weave that imitates or resembles the actual thing.

A Basic Requirement

A ROOM can look no better than its floor. If it is dingy, the most attractive furniture tends to look dull and uninteresting when placed on it. Rugs, carpets or other coverings, naturally are important but the floor itself shares responsibility for a room's appearance.

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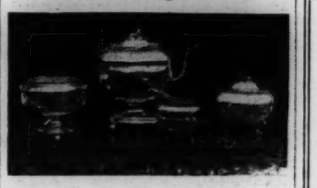
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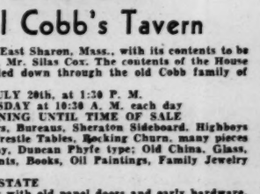
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Off to the Mountains — As a Family Vacation Camp

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Camp of Families

I—Building Up Responsibility of Young Campers

By Edyth Sage Armstrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER, you will be glad when vacation days come, won't you?"

"I certainly will, dear, but why do you ask?"

"Because Mary's mother says she dreads vacation, with nothing for Mary to do here in the city and no place to go but a movie."

"Well, perhaps we can take Mary to the lake with us. I am certain she will find plenty of happy things to do there!"

Which brings me to the reason why mothers delight in camping days! It is true that there is that beautiful experience of a summer in a well regulated camp conducted by leaders and trained experts, but for those whose young people seem to need a little different unfoldment, there is also that joyous experience of the family or families who go together into the mountains, to the lake shore or to the beach, making their own camp and creating their own activity, day by day.

Wise Plan and Loving Co-operation

Such an experience when it proves as harmonious as the summers at one camp I knew of in the mountains, is worthy of broadcasting, for the days become a necklace of gems for each and every one to wear in memory during the winter months? Needless to say, however, the harmony of a camp is something deeper than mere schedules of work and play. And it takes a wise plan and loving co-operation to make a Camp with a capital letter!

From the standpoint of wise planning, much can be said. There is, of course, every variety of condition, and each problem has to be worked out by each individual group. But when you take a camp 20 miles from town, with only milk available daily from a homesteader's cow, and no modern conveniences to start with, you are working on a rock-bottom foundation, as it were. And from that foundation all possible and necessary combinations of wise planning can be adjusted.

The first problem is that of wise buying. When two or more families go in together on a camp program, it has been found that co-operative buying is a great saving. An initial order can be made up at the beginning of the season. This would include as many supplies in cases and quantities as can be used without loss. Some near-by grocer is usually glad to estimate on a basis of wholesale prices and to deliver this initial order. If no near-by grocer feels that he can do this, there is always a saving in shipping such supplies by freight. Future buying in quantities, of course, whenever practical, cuts at least a third of the cost per family.

Keeping A Log

From the first day of a wisely planned camp, a careful log is kept of the camp activities, menus, costs and guests. This makes it possible to check from year to year, as well as to figure the final pro rata cost of camp food per family, as each guest is assigned to the particular family who has invited him or her. The log gives an accurate account of just how many daily camp members belong to each family group. The final account is based on this daily number.

Another evidence of harmonious planning is to be found in the daily schedule. No summer should be burdened with so-called mundane things! But without a minimum of system in a camp of from twelve to twenty people, all the daily grind might unintentionally fall upon the shoulders of the always-responsible adults.

For this reason, the camp activity should be scheduled, planned and posted once a week. By posting, no one can fail to know when his or her turn comes to perform some definite task. An older girl may be chosen monitor for each day. She superintendends the necessary activities for the day, and prepares the lunch perhaps, which at this particular camp, consisted of soup and chocolate with crackers on cold days, varied with sandwiches or salad and crackers with cool drinks on hot days.

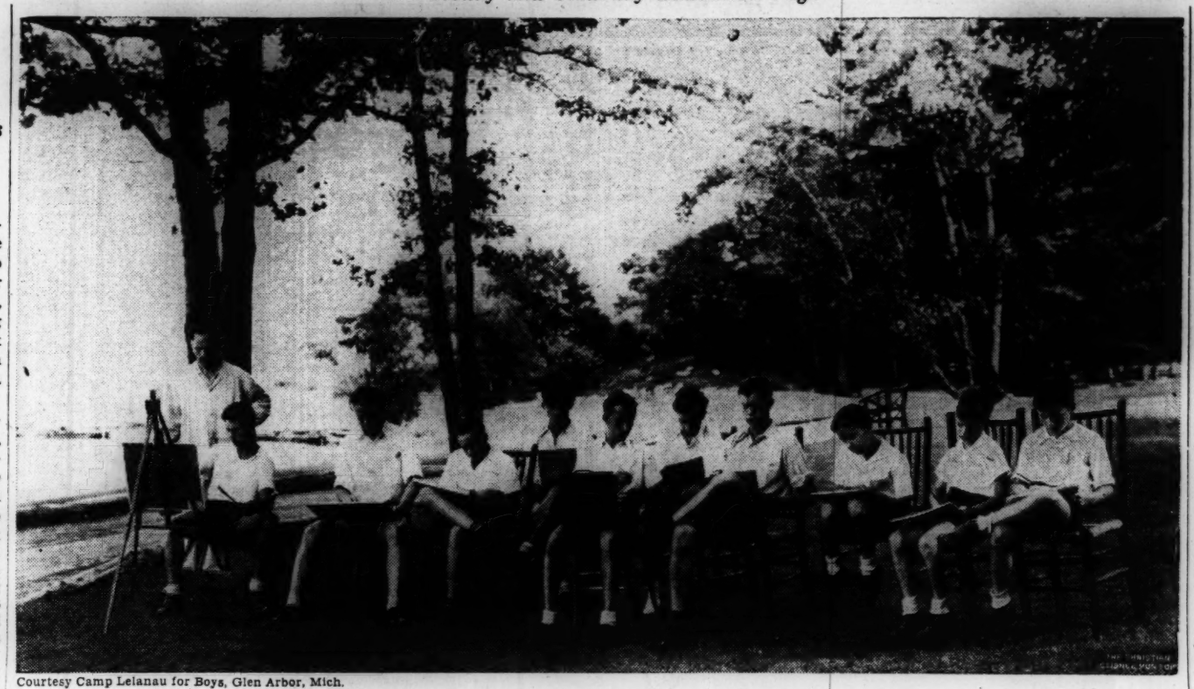
Rotating Work Schedules

It is the special prerogative of the small boys in camp to take care of all water, wood and can smashing. The big boys, young men rather, just naturally have charge of the docks and boats, all repairs, occasional tree felling or clearing. And there is always something! The girls can be divided two by two: two to set and clear the tables morning and night, two to wash dishes, two to sweep the cabin and put it in order. Each day the schedules should rotate, so that the same two girls wash dishes only one day in three. And of course, there could be no objection to the help of the boys, if they wanted to hurry things up a bit so that a canoe ride or a walk to the post office could be in order!

Needless to say, each individual should be responsible for the condition of his or her own belongings, sleeping bags et cetera. And since it is the rule of life that an infringement of a law brings its penalty with it until the infringement is corrected, a gentle little reminder for the guilty ones has been known to consist of including in their washing some other ones belongings—the number of pieces gauged according to the number of offenses! Experience happily proves that there are few such penalties to be imposed!

And does it work? With fun, filled to the brim and running over! Everyone from the littlest seven-year-old to the college contingent responds with a real interest in doing his or her best to keep the camp running smoothly. With such loving co-operation, all tasks are whisked out of the way like magic and the days are free for individual recreation and activity. Yes, even the mothers share in the blessing, for with a system like this in operation, the only actual tasks falling upon the shoulders of the adults, aside from an occasional check-up and the buying and planning for special events, become the preparation of breakfast and dinner. Two by two they also walk, and the peaceful happy hours left free for study, writing, knitting or reading give ample proof of the wisdom of the plan.

Part II. on the Recreation Program, will be published next Saturday.



Courtesy Camp Lelanau for Boys, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Now We Ask You—Doesn't This Look As If It Would Be Sheer Fun?

One of the fine things about vacation camps these days is the way new channels of interest are being opened up for boys and girls. Here we see an honest-to-goodness artist supervising in a conversational, informal way a group of young painters and sketchers. It used to be that boys counted painting an occupation or hobby for the few, reserved for the specially talented. But these boys know that picture making isn't like that. It is a fascinating means of expressing oneself, and trains the eye and the thought. Done "just for fun" it can prove a hobby of rich rewards. This is only one of the many ways in which the modern vacation camp is building up leisure interests.

Open Letter by Way of Reply

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

To Mrs. E. H. D. of Vermont—

Dear Monitor Parent:

I saw your letter in the Monitor, written to the Parents. It was the April 18th issue. We were mending the Monitors to send down to the ships that come into the Los Angeles Harbor. It was all very close to my heart and I rejoiced when I read your request for ways and means for interesting your boys in the Monitor. I was glad because I knew that since your worth-while wish had gone out, it would come back to you answered. I, too, have the desire to increase the usefulness of the Monitor. It is being answered every day.

This summer my daughter decided to take 10-1 English in the summer school close by. The first week was devoted to newspaper work, and the teacher proceeded to make newspaper assignments. She told the children of the merits of the Monitor over the other papers. She asked them to go through a copy and take off the various headings and mount them on sheets of paper, after that they added clippings and finished with a fine notebook. She proceeded to sell her class on newspaper work, and what it means to our life and what it does for us. Every thought we think and every deed we want to do or have done will be found expressed in some form in the Monitor. She also brought to their attention other fine newspapers, such as the Springfield Republican, the Philadelphia Ledger, and the Kansas City Star.

Previously I had had my girls save pictures on nature that interested them, and cuts on their various activities. I myself tried to keep track of the various subjects they were taking in school and hunt out clippings that would add to the interest and knowledge of their daily work.

As the parent makes cuttings that interest her she will learn just how this interest can grow and expand. You have probably tried all this yourself. I call them excursions in Adult Education.

(Mrs.) H. M. M.

Michigan

Dear Editor:

Your request for more letters for the Parent's Column could not go unanswered by one who has received so much inspiration from it in the past seven years. Even when I had only the children of other people to help in school, this column was a favorite. We now have two small children and are grateful for suggestions from others, and I wish to pass on the results of a recent experience with our oldest child. He is only two, and when we moved into our new house recently, we had thought he would love its large yard with a tree and simple play equipment.

Imagine my surprise when he objected very noisily to being left in it alone. Well, we tried for several days to let him "cry it out," but with no success for him, and with much distress to ourselves and, I fear, the neighbors.

Finally, I began to meet the situation in my own thought. I knew it was lovely and right for him to have this suitable place in which to play, and that he could not help feeling at home in it. With these and similar thoughts in mind I cheerfully left him in the yard. The first few times he cried at first, then stopped and played happily. He rarely objects now, even at first, and when he does, I find that the above truths always meet the situation.

Our problem may seem a trivial one, but the lesson I learned from it—that misbehavior must be treated like anything else undesirable in a child—has helped me since in other ways, and will always help, no matter how old the child may be. For the same method is applicable to all ages.

Best wishes to all who are trying to aid in teaching "God's little ones." We all need to pray hourly for guidance in this greatest of tasks.

(Mrs.) M. C. R.

© Fox

On the Job and Missing Nothing

This sort of project seems particularly suited to the wide-awake modern boy who "never misses a trick." These boys of St. Frideswides School, Oxford, are set to take a census of traffic on the main roads out of Oxford. The educational reason, of course, is to foster observation and accuracy.

Learning as They Play

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A play store will help keep your children amused during these summer months of vacation, with the added advantage of teaching them as they play. The cost is nothing but a little time and thought. Save the cartons in which you buy all foods, and, of course, the wrapping paper and string, not to mention all paper sacks. Bottles should also be saved.

Old orange crates may be secured at your grocer's; ours gives them to us. These hold the "groceries" which are to be "sold." If your children wish, the empty cartons may be partly filled with sand so they seem heavier. Bottles may be filled with water colored with a little bluing or cake coloring. Soap wrappers can cover bits of wood, and the whole scheme worked throughout in this manner.

The counter may be a board laid over a couple of boxes. The young clerks can wear flour sack aprons, tuck a businesslike pencil over their ears, and take their orders down on a pad of paper hastily stitched from wrapping paper on the sewing machine.

It may be that your children or the neighborhood children own a toy telephone. In that case the grocers will of course take telephone orders. A muffin pan will serve as a cash register. It is amusing to make toy money from round disks of cardboard, and sometimes there is "play money" to be used. Naturally the grocer is expected to make proper change, and the customer to see that he or she is not cheated.

You will find such a store will prove a source of amusement to the whole neighborhood. The store can be conducted in open air much of the time. You will probably find your own shopping adventures duplicated, and the corner grocerman aptly portrayed by your own little Bobby!

Courtesy of Camp Kohahna, Maple City, Mich.

A Young Sculptor

Sometimes the summer camp is the open sesame to art expression for the child. Arts and crafts are encouraged in almost all vacation camps and often prove among the most valuable experiences the child has.

Keeping Control

Dramatizing It Into a Game Helped Small John

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us who are parents would agree that it is a fine thing for our children to learn self-control. There are times, though, when we may feel quite at a loss as to how to go about helping a child if he shows by a temper tantrum, a fit of crying, or some other undesirable behavior that he loses control of himself easily. Yet there usually is some simple means right at hand, something in his own experience, perhaps, upon which we can build, that can be used to give him a start on the road to a more satisfactory growth along this line.

We have heard it emphasized many times that we should explain to our children how we expect them to behave instead of merely pointing out their shortcomings. Obviously, it does little good to tell a small child that he should not lose his temper, fly into a rage, or cry over some disappointment. He needs more specific help. We may find though, that it still is not enough to just explain what we mean by self-control, to urge him to be pleasant even though something goes wrong, or to smile instead of scowl.

Such explanations and admonitions may not be of much help because they fail to make vivid enough the form of conduct that is desired. We need something that will appeal to the child's imagination, capture his interest, and hold his attention sufficiently to enable him to make a radical change in his ways.

How One Mother Explained

Just what is meant by vividness in this connection may be illustrated by the story of a mother's method of making clear to her five-year-old boy, John, the meaning of self-control.

This family had taken a long automobile trip across the country at one time. John could remember this trip and was familiar with the terms, "steep grades," "keeping control of the car," "going up in high" and similar expressions. One day some months later Mother came across some road guides that had been used on the journey. They contained profile and surface charts showing the elevation and the condition of the roads, and had furnished much entertainment for John and his brothers as well as valuable information for the driver. When she saw these guides an idea came to her. Here was something that she could use to help John grow in self-control, a problem that had given her considerable concern.

With this thought in mind she carried them to the playroom and then went in search of magazines that might contain pictures of automobiles. She laid these aside until John came in from play. Then she asked him to cut out two pictures that he liked of cars and bring them to the playroom, for she had in mind a new game to play with him. Of course John was eager to see what it was.

Learning To Drive

The game was for each of them to take a picture of a car and journey together over the road pictured in the guidebooks. That meant that they started at Los Angeles, traveled over high mountains (which were pictured strikingly on the profile maps), around horseshoe curves, over desert country, stopping now and then, of course, for gas, and camping out overnight. On across the last steep grade they went, down to the level prairie lands below and on to Chicago. What a good time they had and how well they kept control of their cars!

His mother then explained to John that each person has to learn to control himself in somewhat the same way that one has to learn to control a car before he is allowed to drive. It is quite as important and quite as difficult as driving a car and there are many unpleasant experiences to go through if one does not keep control of himself just as there would be if he lost control of his car when driving.

They talked then about incidents in the day when it sometimes seems hard to keep control of oneself. They could call these the steep grades and the sharp curves where one must be very skillful. John thought these were the times when he had to stop his play, or when he could not have something he wanted, or when things did not go right when he was playing with other children. Mother suggested that to get safely through these times and to be pleasant about what he knew he should do, would show how much control he had of himself, just as the way a driver goes over a steep grade or around a curve shows how well he can control his car.

Made Sturdy Effort

For several days they played their game with the cars and the guidebooks. John made a real effort at self-control. If things seemed to be going wrong, his mother might ask, "Is this a steep grade?" and his face would light up with a smile and he would assure her that he could get over it all right anyway, he could even "go right up in high."

It was surprising what rapid progress he made; how things that had aroused so much ill-temper before could be surmounted so easily after all. Now they were only "steep grades," places where one had to be a little extra careful, to be sure, but that was all.

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Business and Industry

Usual Midsummer Recession in Retail Trade Fails to Appear

Commerce and Finance

Balancing Output With Consumption Boon to Oil Trade

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent enactment in Louisiana of legislation further strengthening the control of the State's Conservation Board over the production of crude oil has improved the outlook of the oil industry by tightening up one of the remaining possibilities of trouble in the oil-price structure, the chance of a sharp increase in the output of the Rodessa field in the northwestern part of Louisiana.

This field, though developed with unusual rapidity since its discovery in August of last year, has not constituted a threat to the oil industry on any such scale as did the east Texas field, opened in 1930. Holdings are generally in larger hands, and in addition, the Rodessa products has a low-gasoline yield and is more nearly in competition with the lubricating oils of Pennsylvania than with the low-gravity petroleum of most of the midcontinent fields.

Nevertheless, it has once or twice caused some worry to the oil trade. Allowable production was cut last spring, but in May the wells of a small producer in the field, Pelican Oil, were suddenly stepped up.

The case was taken to court, and production was cut back. At present the output from the Louisiana side of the field is running about 60,000 barrels a day, and on the Texas side about 5000 barrels.

Making All-Time Records

Both production and consumption of crude oil are currently running at all-time records, and the industry is definitely among those which of the nineteen-twenties. Gasoline have returned to the prosperity consumption, recovering rapidly from the depression, established a new record in 1935, and for the first half of this year was about 6 per cent above the 1935 record, with the rest of this year expected to continue this rate of improvement.

This record demand for gasoline has enabled the industry to reduce its stocks of crude oil in the past year and yet at the same time continue to produce at slowly rising levels which finally, in May of this year, topped the previous all-time high established in August, 1929. Two months ago domestic oil production reached during a single week a rate of 3,003,000 bushels a day, thus topping the 1929 peak rate of 2,973,000 barrels.

Production and consumption in the oil industry have been perhaps more evenly balanced this year to date than in any previous year of its history. There was rumor in March and April that the vigorous demand for gasoline might result in an increase in the crude price, while in May the heavy production set in motion the opposite kind of rumors. But despite fitful bursts of producing activity, and the usual crop of gasoline price wars in different parts of the country, including a rather severe one in New York City in early June, demand and supply have remained in such approximately close balance that the reduction in the stocks of crude oil and the increase in the stocks of gasoline since the first of the year have nearly offset each other with a slight reduction on balance.

No New Fields Discovered

One of the most obvious reasons for this stable condition is, of course, the fact that with the exception of Rodessa, which is comparatively well under control, no new fields have been brought in during the last year. There has been the usual amount of exploration and wildcatting, and the large companies continue to protect their future supplies by field explorations, so that underground reserves have held up consistently, but the long series of new fields brought in beginning with Seminole in 1927, which upset the supply-demand balance and necessitated the extensive development of proration methods, apparently came to an end, at least temporarily, with the East Texas field.

In consequence the oil industry has been reducing inventories since 1930, despite the fact that most industries were accumulating stocks from 1930 through 1933. Stocks of all oils at the end of last month were the lowest since 1926 and at about 550,000,000 barrels were 20 per cent below the 700,000,000-barrel peak reached in the summer of 1930.

Stocks of gasoline have shown some increase over the last year, particularly during the winter. This is attributed to the heavy weather last winter, which rapidly increased the demand for fuel oil, particularly for heating, while it correspondingly reduced the demand for gasoline for driving.

Interstate Compact a Boon

Chief credit for the stabilization of supply and demand in the oil industry is due to the Interstate Compact, agreed upon last year at Dallas by representatives of six states, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Illinois and subsequently ratified by Congress. This agreement runs to the end of September 1937 and pledges each State to pass laws prohibiting the waste of oil and gas natural resources. It is further supported by the Federal Connery Act, which expires at the same time, which prohibits interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of state conservation laws.

A by-product of the balancing of supply and demand has been better earnings for the oil industry. Earnings for the first half of this year have been estimated in some quarters as the best since 1926. The price of gasoline is above the level of a year ago. Crude oil was raised in January to $1.10 from the $1 level which had prevailed since 1933. Current prices both of crude oil and of gasoline are substantially below the levels of the nineteen-twenties and there appears no likelihood that the former prices will return, but the industry is compensated for the lower prices by increased volume and lower producing costs.

Residential Building 61 P. C. Above 1935

By the Associated Press

New York

THE volume of residential building, both new and alterations, in June amounted to $73,603,600 in the 37 eastern states, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

This was 5 per cent better than the May figure of $70,253,400, the previous high point since May, 1931, and was about 48 per cent ahead of the total of $49,832,600 reported for the 37 states in June, 1935.

For the first half of 1936, residential building of all descriptions totaled $334,844,600, a gain of about 61 per cent over the $208,173,600 for the same period of 1935. Improvement in home-building operations was general throughout the country.

Total construction of all descriptions reported in June for the 37 eastern states amounted to $233,054,600, compared with $216,070,700 for May and $148,005,200 for June of last year.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs Among Farm Output Headed for Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A mixture of both lower and higher prices for farm products is forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prospects for higher prices include butter, cheese, eggs, and the better grades of cattle. Lower prices are in prospect for potatoes, hogs, the lower grades of cattle, feeder lambs, poultry and wool.

Wheat prices are expected to remain about as high, relative to Liverpool prices, as in the last three years. On July 1, the world carry-over of wheat was estimated 225,000,000 bushels less than on that date last year. For the United States alone the carry-over July 1 was estimated at about 125,000,000 bushels.

Feed grain prices have risen as result of threatened damage to corn and reduced crops of oats and barley. Prospective supplies of feed grains, including stocks on hand, are less than last year, and below average.

Potato prices are likely to continue to decline seasonally during the next few months as supplies from the late crop states become available for market.

A "considerable decline" in hog prices by late September or early October is forecast on the basis of a sharply increased supply of slaughter hogs next fall and winter.

The bureau says: "It now seems probable that the low point for prices of better grades of beef cattle was reached in June and that prices will strengthen during the remainder of the summer and in the coming fall.

Butter prices will be affected by drought conditions, but "even if the drought is broken in the near future, it seems probable that prices during the last half of 1936 will average much higher than in the corresponding period of 1935, and probably the highest since 1930."

Steel Labor Tension Called Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gross exaggeration of the immediate seriousness of possible major labor difficulties in the steel industry pervades current discussions of the subject, according to Standard Statistics Company, Inc., after an extensive field investigation. Indications are that there will be no strike action affecting the industry as a whole, or even in major part, for the next few months at least.

Only a small proportion of the industry's 475,000 workers are now enrolled in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (through which the Committee for Industrial Organization is making its unionization effort). Enrollment of a representative proportion of the industry's workers will require some time. There is real doubt that a majority of steel workers are dissatisfied with present employee representation plans. Moreover, the definite split in labor's ranks over the question of craft versus industrial unions will hamper the CIO's campaign among steel workers, Standard contends.

The Committee on Industrial Organization is clearly intent on pursuing its organization campaign, regardless of possible expulsion from the American Federation of Labor. Accordingly, there may well be disconcerting labor developments in individual steel districts from time to time this coming fall. Any such outbreaks, however, are not expected to affect the major plants of the larger companies, adds Standard Statistics.

Rockefeller Foundation Writes Down Portfolio Millions Under Going Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The portfolio of the Rockefeller Foundation recently revealed shows few changes, but an interesting factor in the report is that the foundation's largest holding, 1,077,005 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is carried at $36,962,526, an average of $34.32 a share. On the basis of current quotations the holding has a market value of about $66,770,000, or about $30,000,000 more than the foundation's valuation.

At the close of the year the portfolio consisted of $66,504,571 in bonds and $109,276,748 in stocks, a total of $175,781,326. A year earlier the foundation had $71,547,719 in bonds and $110,363,549 in stocks, a total of $182,184,268.

The foundation's next largest stock interest is in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Its 691,140 shares of that company are carried at $19,973,946, or $28.90 a share. The current market value of this holding is approximately $24,880,000, or almost $5,000,000 in excess of the foundation's book value.

The only addition to the share holdings was a block of 57,440 shares of the stock of the Mission Corporation. Early last year the foundation received this as a dividend from Standard of New Jersey. This is carried at $9.50 a share, although the current market price is around $18.

The major change in the foundation's government bond holdings was a reduction of $3,381,100 in the United States Fourth Liberty Loan issue, which has been redeemed. The foundation converted its holdings of $10,273,000 of 5 per cent debentures of Standard of New Jersey into the serial debentures of that company when the 5 per cent issue was retired, early in 1935. Holdings of seven other bond issues were eliminated by maturities in the year.

SEC Summarizes Equity Holdings In Corporations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has summarized the equity holdings of corporate officers, directors and principal stockholders in a report covering the holdings of 15,277 persons in 1755 corporations listed on national securities exchanges.

The holdings aggregated 458,000,000 shares, or about one fifth of the total stock outstanding in the listed corporations.

Besides individual holdings, the report traced intercorporate relationships between the various companies, indicating that 14 per cent of the total shares was owned by corporations other than the issuer.

Numerous Changes

The report showed stock ownership as of last Dec. 31, and officials said that numerous changes may have occurred since then.

Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., was reported as holding 33,252 shares of common and 18,436 shares of debenture stock in E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 116,237 shares of common and 12,727 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred in General Motors and 12,250 shares of capital stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is a director of all three corporations.

With 3650 shares, George P. Gardner of Boston was the largest reported holder of American Telephone & Telegraph Company common. Gardner is an A. T. &. T. director.

Walter S. Gifford, A. T. & T. president, was said to own 1513 shares of common in his own company, along with 387 shares of United States Steel common.

Ownership of 1441 shares of United States Steel common, 113 shares of United States Steel 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 1600 shares of Pullman, Inc., common was credited to J. P. Morgan, a director of both the steel and Pullman companies.

In Radio Corporation of America, John D. Rockefeller Jr. was reported to have an indirect holding through Rockefeller Center of 100,000 shares of common.

Other holdings included:

Winthrop M. Crane Jr. of Dalton, Mass., 10,000 shares of American Bank Note Company common; Paul Moore of New York, 66,000 shares of American Can Company common and 167,300 shares of National Biscuit Company common; Walter P. Chrysler, of New York, 109,972 shares of Chrysler Corporation common; Henry L. Doherty, of New York, 226,558 of Cities Service Company, common; George H. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., 15,000 of Eastman Kodak Company, common; J. R. Lovejoy of Schenectady, N. Y., 21,280 of General Electric Company, common.

Sloan Big Holder

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., of New York, 50,419 of General Motors Corporation, common; P. W. Litchfield of Akron, Ohio, 10,501 of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, common; C. E. Wickman of Chicago, 10,295 shares of Greyhound Corporation, common; William Shand of Lancaster, Penna., 8712 of Hamilton Watch Company, common; Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago; 244,266 of International Harvester Company, common; Frank C. Rand of St. Louis, 107,604 shares of International Shoe Company, common; C. M. Robertson of Cincinnati, 4087 of Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, common; Ogden L. Mills of New York, 2768 of Mergenthaler Linotype common and 27,000 of National Biscuit Company, common.

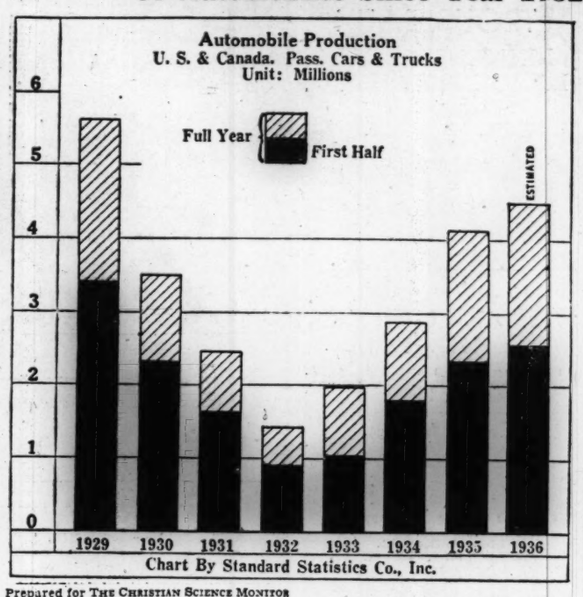
C. V. Whitney of New York, 69,616 of Pan American Airways common; W. N. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., 72,200 of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, common, and 133,397 of "B" common; Max C. Fleischmann of New York, 582,213 of Standard Brands common; C. C. Rutherford of Knoxville, Tenn., 26,705 of Sterchi Brothers Stores common; Jack Frye of Kansas City, Mo., 5076 of Transcontinental & Western Air common; Samuel Zemurray, 71,471 of United Fruit Company, common.

Construction Awards Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the United States for the week ended July 14 totaled $42,689,000, compared with $60,847,000 in the preceding week and $23,607,000 in the same 1935 period, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards, it estimated, amounted to $11,631,000 against $7,239,000 a year ago and public to $31,058,000 against $16,368,000. Of the latter, federal work accounted for $8,505,000 and state and municipal $22,553,000, compared with $5,816,000 and $10,552,000, respectively, a year ago.

Steady Increase in Production Of Automobiles Since Year 1932



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Automobile production is traced on the chart by six-month periods for the past eight years.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

M. Léon Blum is brewing some pretty problems for the American and the British Exchange Equalization Accounts, both of which have been offsetting the panic flight from the franc by purchases of gold in France; the Americans have shipped their gold to New York, the British have left theirs on ear-mark in Pars. If the franc were now devalued to a new gold level, as the dollar was in 1933, and no exchange restrictions imposed, there would be no reason why both exchange accounts might not continue to control their day-to-day exchange rates as at present, by purchases or sales of foreign exchange, or gold.

M. Blum has sworn he will not devalue, and therefore he may be forced by the internal effects of his New Deal, either to lose all his gold or else to impose exchange restrictions, with an embargo on gold exports. In this case the British may be left with a large amount of gold in Paris which they may not be able to bring to England; and since the franc market will no longer be open for the control of sterling, the account will be forced to operate in the dollar market.

It is of course the dollar-sterling rate which is of most importance to Britain, and we have supported the franc, and therefore kept down the value of sterling in francs, in order at the same time to keep down the value of sterling in dollars, an operation which is possible so long as the dollar and the franc are linked together by their exchangeability into gold at a fixed rate. The justification for this action has been that the forces tending to drive upward the value of sterling in recent months have been panic forces created by the Frenchman's fear for his own currency, and his own policy of deflation, rather than forces caused by changes in international economic organization.

Common Policy Needed

If devaluation of the franc is necessary in order to liberate France's internal affairs from a deflationary blood-letting, in order to increase the economic output and raise the standard of living in France, the British account will doubtless welcome it, since the world will be better with a healthy France than with a starved one. But revaluation of the franc does not justify the simultaneous change in the dollar exchange rate, which would follow automatically if both were linked to gold and the franc were just allowed to drift without interference by the exchange account.

If the franc market is closed by exchange regulations and embargos, the only exchange rate which will be controllable by the American and Britsh accounts will be the dollar-sterling rate, and if the two accounts operate in blind ignorance, or deliberately disregard each others' actions, the result may be chaotic. Obviously in the long run the two accounts must work together with a common policy, and it is reported in London with an air of authority that an agreement on the attitude to be adopted toward devaluation of the franc has already been reached. But long term agreement must be controlled by agreement on monetary policy, which is not so easy to obtain.

It was suggested recently in London that the policy of the exchange account had been in fact to stabilize the value of sterling in terms of gold, and immediately there was an outcry against rejecting a managed currency for one tied to so irrelevant a commodity as gold. It is argued that to measure the monetary needs of a country by its holdings of gold is an intellectual, moral and economic monstrosity. What possible causal relation can there be between the amount of gold mined in South Africa only to be buried in the vaults of the Bank of England, and the optimum British production of goods and services. As well relate the trade cycle to the Man in the Moon!

New Control Technique

Whatever the standard of measurement used by the British exchange account, it is clear that for some time it has been working to keep down the dollar value of sterling. No doubt the account would be happy to see the pound sterling exchanging for $4.60 rather than $5; and it would bring all its guns into action to prevent a rise in the value of sterling to more than $5. And yet a different instrument of the Government has been working recently in exactly the opposite direction. Last April the Chancellor of the Exchequer formed a committee, without any legal powers or authority, to advise him on the making of foreign loans by the British. It was imagined at the time that this was a step to relaxing the tightness of the control which has operated in London since the great war loan conversion in 1932. There was no legal basis for that control either; the Chancellor merely asked that certain things should not be done which might compete with the Government for credit, and the threat behind the request was that if anyone disregarded it the Bank of England would bring pressure to bear on the other banks to make things awkward. It was a case of do as I ask, Or Else!

This new technique in treasury control is now at work in the advisory committee on foreign loans. No one has yet had the courage to flout its requests, bring its legality to test. I have been given a number of examples of its operation. A new flexible investment trust offered a portfolio containing about 40 British and 20 American securities; the committee advised that the American securities should be omitted.

In another case a trust was "advised" not to underwrite sale of a block of American securities in this country. In both cases one reason for the veto was that the operation would depress the sterling exchange; which is exactly what the exchange account has been trying to do to the tune of over 100 millions sterling in recent months!

Apparently the only loans which may be approved will be loans which will be used at once for purchase of British goods for export, and loans to countries in the sterling area for purposes of exchange control.

Debts and Another War

A proposal now being canvassed by our most enthusiastic armamenteers will give the Government still another problem in financial consistency. It is suggested that since Britain cannot rearm fast enough with her own resources she should buy large supplies of war material from the United States. It is recognized that our default on the American war debt would stand in our way, and therefore the Government is being urged to make a settlement of the debt in order to call in the war industries of America to support those of Britain. With so important a stake we can apparently forget that according to the argument which Schoolmaster Chamberlain has endeavored to lecture to the American public, we were forced to default not for want of willingness to pay, but because America would not buy more of our goods, pay us in dollars which we might hand over to the American Government for our debts. If our argument was correct, we are now required to pay our debt to America, which will depress the value of sterling, not in order to sell more to America, but in order to buy more from her, which in turn will depress sterling still further.

It will be about as easy for us to reconcile the confusions of that policy with the already confused policies of the exchange account and the foreign loans committee, as for the American to reconcile his eagerness to get a payment of his rightful debts with his neutrality policy of avoiding measures which might embroil him in foreign wars. Surely some Mephistopheles must have thought up the idea of honoring the debts of the last war in order to finance the next!

Carloadings Rise 28 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 724,324 cars.

This was an increase of 74,565 cars, or 11.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 158,822 or 28.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 120,132 or 19.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Inc.over Yr ago	Inc.over
Misc. freight	287.840	23.211	54.618	
Less than carlot	163.116	21.064	12.388	
Coal	107.378	1.909	31.988	
Grain and grain products	56.250	14.278	28.969	
Western districts	40.060	9.914	20.119	
Livestock	14.402	3.096	3.355	
Western districts	11.200	2.760	2.383	
Forest products	31.020	110	4.305	
Ore	54.979	9.642	20.337	
Coke	8.339	1.345	4.862	

Retail Business Up 12 to 15 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Trends in the retail business during the past week were more mixed than in some of the preceding weeks but the midsummer recession has yet to appear in most trade branches, according to the weekly report by Dun & Bradstreet.

On the days when shopping weather turned more favorable consumer buying broadened but the high temperatures during most of the week were not conducive to the sale of many items, the report said.

Demand for Light Goods

"The bulk of volume," the survey continued, "was built around men's and women's lightweight apparel, sport shoes, beach accessories and vacation requirements, but the increased tourist trade throughout the country also was a strong factor in bolstering sales in many lines.

"Furniture and house-furnishings moved unusually well for the season, with electric refrigerators and fans reaching new peaks. As some of the retailers nearly cleared their stocks of summer goods, early fall merchandise was placed on display.

"There was a moderate improvement in distribution for the week in rainfall occurred," according to the Survey, "but in sections where the thermometer held steadily above the century mark there was a decline of 3 to 5 per cent. This narrowed the gain in the estimated volume of retail salles for the country, as a whole, to 12 to 15 per cent over the total for the corresponding 1935 week.

"Helped by the mounting tourist traffic, volume for the New England States went 12 to 17 per cent ahead of the like week last year. In the East, there was a slight decline for the week, but the 1935 total was passed by 10 to 15 per cent.

"The unbroken heat wave in most parts of the Middle West intensified the demand for merchandise, as sales were 10 to 17 per cent larger than for the comparative 1935 period. Scattered rains and the distribution of Government relief money combined to lift the average for the Northwest to 15 to 18 per cent. For the South a decline was recorded, the gain over a year ago being reduced to 12 to 15 per cent.

"For the Southwest the increase was extended to 20 to 30 per cent over the 1935 sales. Heavy rains on the Pacific Coast improved the crop outlook and helped to advance retail distribution by 18 to 22 per cent over last year's.

Wholesale Trade Rises

"The wholesale trade continued to gather momentum during the week, with the number of visitors in many of the leading markets setting a new high for the period," the report says. "In contrast to the week preceding, when buying was confined largely to fall apparel, interest spread to the inclusion of nearly all types of merchandise.

At the trade shows featuring furniture, floor coverings, electrical supplies and household appliances, buyers' response was reported as the best in a decade. With medium and high-priced goods constituting the bulk of the purchases for the first time since 1929, volume for the week ranged from 20 to 30 per cent larger than at the opening of the fall season last year," the report concludes.

Depressing Factors Fail to Halt Trade

Powerful recovery forces are offsetting negative influences in business, declares the United Business Service in its current report.

Better-than-usual retail trade is resulting from liberal consumer spending and industrial buying is also active.

Consequently aggregate business is showing excellent progress despite the obstacles of drought, labor disturbances, foreign unsettlement, and the political campaign.

The Service states that despite the rush of relief money to the sections stricken with the drought, a slump in these territories seems inevitable. It points out, however, that not all agricultural districts have been affected severely by this year's drought. Pacific coast crops are in fair to good condition, the winter wheat yield in the Southwest is large, many parts of the cotton belt will realize excellent returns, and much of the eastern agricultural area will fare well. Because of the higher prices received for farm products, agricultural income will be considerably above last year in these territories.

The conclusion is reached that the drought damage and labor disturbances will not seriously reduce total purchasing power, and that both consumer spending and industrial buying will continue heavy this summer. Most all lines of business should continue to record gains over 1935 results.

Mexico 1935 Foreign Trade Scores Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Mexico had a foreign trade in 1935 of 1,156,429,000 pesos, according to a compilation prepared by the Pan American Union. These figures represent an increase of 18.3 per cent as compared with the figures of 1934 foreign trade.

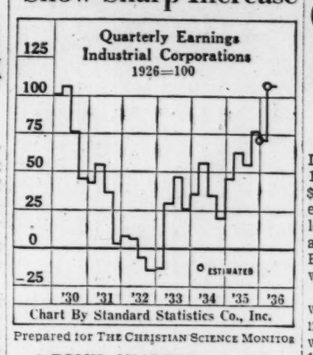
Imports in 1935 were valued at 406,135,000 pesos, a gain of 21.6 per cent over those of 1934. Exports in 1935 were valued at 750,294,000 pesos, or 16.5 per cent more than in the preceding year.

Comparative figures of foreign trade in 1934 and 1935 follow (000 omitted):

	1934	1935
Imports	333.942	406.135
Exports	643.741	750.294
Total trade	977.683	1,156.429

For the year 1935 the export surplus amounted to 344,159,000 pesos; in 1934 it was 309,799,000 pesos.

Industrial Earnings Show Sharp Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SECOND-QUARTER earnings of leading industrial corporations indicate an average gain of about 70 per cent over the second quarter of 1935.

As shown in the accompanying chart, second-quarter profits are expected to approximately equal those of the second quarter of 1930, and, of course, to exceed those of any intervening three months.

Wool Goods Trade Moderate in Week And Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Activity in the wool goods markets was only moderate during the past week, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Prices however, continued strong throughout.

A number of men's wear mills opened lines of tropical worsteds for the summer, 1937, season, at prices that showed advances of 10 cents to 15 cents a yard over the values quoted a year ago. Initial business was reported to be substantial, most of the orders coming from producers of volume summer suits who are compelled to begin deliveries to the winter resort trade in the South in October and November.

"Leaders in the trade estimate that sales of tropicals during the season will show gains of 10 to 15 per cent over last year," says the Exchange Service. "The recent spell of record-breaking hot weather reduced retail and wholesale stocks of light-weight garments to a minimum, and is expected to lead to heavy replacements in the near future. Some mills are showing spring suitings and topcoatings, but the majority are not ready with complete lines as yet.

"Duplicate business on fall suitings was light. Mills are drawing near to the end of the season as far as fall merchandise is concerned, and are preparing to shift production to the manufacture of spring goods. A number of mills continue to operate on two shifts, but many plants have curtailed operations."

Forward Earnings Outlook Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Income statements for the second quarter of 1936 will make an impressively favorable showing, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Estimated earnings of leading industrial corporations indicate an average gain of about 70 per cent over the second quarter profits of 1935. Second quarter profits are expected to approximately equal those of the second quarter of 1930, and, of course, exceed those of any intervening three-month period.

Although costs increased somewhat, the rise was not sufficient to interfere materially with the earnings effect of a 26 per cent advance in industrial production over a year earlier.

Coronation
OF KING EDWARD VIII

Bristol (Eng.) sent Cabot to America in 1497, and first steamship in 1838. Free booklet, "The Birthplace of America" from Development Board, 1 Bristol Bridge, Bristol 1, England.

Links with America

In 1497 Cabot sailed from Bristol. William Penn lived and worked here. John Wesley built his first church here in 1739. Booklet from PUBLICITY BUREAU Bristol, England

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

1,021,817 Home Owners Receive Loans From HOLC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Home Owners Loan Corporation made a total of 1,021,817 loans in the amount of $3,092,870,784 to distressed home owners up to June 13 when by law the lending period expired, according to a report by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The average of all loans was $3027.

More than 98 per cent of the loans were made to refinance defaulted mortgages which had come due in whole or in part at a time when over 1,000,000 home owners faced immediate loss of their properties if the Government did not come to their aid. The borrowers were given 15-year loans, repayable monthly in small installments that would leave their homes free of debt at the end of that period.

Many Loans for Taxes

HOLC also made 12,136 loans, amounting to $6,156,572, on unmortgaged properties to pay past-due taxes or make necessary repairs. As in all loans by the corporation, it was required that the applicant establish that he could not obtain the required credit elsewhere.

An important, though incidental, result of the financing of distress mortgages was the benefit which accrued to mortgage-lending institutions in obtaining bonds of high liquid value for their frozen nonliquid mortgages. This exchange has enabled large numbers of mortgage-lending institutions to resume their private financing and to recover their normal position of service to the community.

Following is a state-by-state list of loans made:

State	Number	Amount	Avrg.
Maine	3400	$7,734,379	$2275
Massachusetts	24,517	109,028,011	4446
New Hampshire	1867	4,513,223	2417
Rhode Island	6123	24,715,021	4036
Vermont	1376	4,197,133	2963
Connecticut	10,281	44,234,780	4300
New Jersey	36,339	175,326,987	4825
New York	80,154	410,024,089	5115
Delaware	1644	5,107,652	3105
Dist. of Columbia	2091	12,134,233	5798
Maryland	15,940	45,579,933	2854
Pennsylvania	58,796	167,010,272	2828
Virginia	12,072	37,695,414	3113
Ohio	98,562	305,881,793	3100
West Virginia	9084	22,863,213	2516
Alabama	16,609	37,036,643	2182
Florida	13,349	30,677,884	2179
Georgia	14,850	33,662,181	2212
North Carolina	12,331	31,395,287	2492
South Carolina	5631	13,299,389	2314
Puerto Rico	391	1,724,096	2893
Arkansas	10,348	18,677,767	1795
Kentucky	9233	25,326,804	2738
Louisiana	14,375	40,243,280	2788
Mississippi	8785	16,482,551	1850
Missouri	24,550	74,877,399	3050
Tennessee	13,769	31,039,019	2237
Illinois	70,057	280,162,387	3998
Wisconsin	33,096	115,364,199	3475
Indiana	48,833	112,185,764	2297
Michigan	81,230	240,014,129	2954
Colorado	11,626	22,920,243	1971
Iowa	19,625	38,748,836	1974
Kansas	18,515	33,643,893	1794
Minnesota	21,032	47,975,319	2281
Nebraska	13,597	28,113,853	2066
North Dakota	4417	9,037,526	2041
South Dakota	6156	10,897,415	1731
New Mexico	2462	5,134,546	2056
Oklahoma	23,960	54,379,831	2268
Texas	44,369	103,208,774	2317
Arizona	6508	15,770,565	2423
California	51,599	136,706,750	2648
Idaho	4692	8,183,627	1722
Montana	3679	7,284,979	1956
Nevada	1.06	3,298,579	2724
Oregon	9427	18,523,499	1963
Utah	10,767	25,037,878	2325
Washington	21,492	39,009,046	1800
Wyoming	2446	5,463,514	2218
Hawaii	481	1,291,901	2684
Alaska	10	25,973	2597

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100 per cent profit. Deluxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 819 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 048.
BOSTON

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SHERBROOKE, QUE., CANADA—Stop at The Lodge; quiet, exclusive, all Deepsleep Simmons Beds, hot and cold running water in rooms, shower. G. Rowell, City Limits, Montreal Rd.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

COTTON salesman, well connected, experienced on Liverpool cotton market, offers services as agent to cotton shippers and merchants. A. N. CONWAY, 77 Canning St., Liverpool, Eng.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy dept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0851 (Newton, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BACKWARD CHILDREN—Boarded and tutored in home of experienced teacher and college graduate. Cora Smalley, 22 Spofford Rd., Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 1636.

SUMMER home for children up to 12 years; supervised activities; $10 a week. JUNIPER LODGE, Chebeague Island, Maine.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AVERILL, VT.—WHITE BIRCH CAMPS—On lake shore; modern improvements; fishing, salmon and brook trout; no mosquitoes; 2000 feet above sea level; folders. M. A. BUTLER, Colebrook, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPING cottages to let on Belgrade Lakes sand beach. Address LEON C. GLEASON, Oakland, R. D. 1, Maine.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD at quiet, restful farm: home cooking; ½ mile from Atlantic Highway; $15 and $18 per week. WINFIED S. WRIGHT. Woolwich, Maine.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rooms, modern comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; moderate rates.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Victorian Sofa and lady chair. Pretty lines, very plain; $65 for the two. F. G. S., 56 WINTHROP ST., Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Hotel work, Back Bay. State color, religion, age, experience, salary desired. References. Reply to Box K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young lady for position as switchboard operator and receptionist. The position requires a young lady with personality, appearance, intelligence and charm. Please communicate with Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOMES WANTED

WANTED—A home for elderly lady. Near Boston, Newton preferred. Miss E. A. H., 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WINCHESTER, MASS.

Beautiful 2-family house in single family district; high land; 6 and 7 rooms, garage, oil heat, well-kept grounds; 20,000 ft.; fruit trees, garden. A. WEDGWOOD, 17 College Ave., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Som. 0781.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., FOR RENT

Four bedrooms, long living room with fireplace, dining room and large kitchen, situated on hill behind New Ocean House, garage; near bathing beach; stone porch, screened or glassed in; heat; lot 60 by 90 feet; rent $45 monthly. Box A-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS

Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Guest house, airy rooms, spacious porches; quiet, restful; meals optional; near church; bus service. MRS. H. A. PETERS, 159 Pearson Dr.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Guest House, under new management; excellent meals, garage; tourists accommodated. Miss C. S. Kane, 41 Park St., Long. 9504.

Try Outdoor Living at BRIARCLIFF FARM

Altitude 1100 feet, 60 miles from Boston; boating, bathing; main house and seven 1-room bungalows, $16-$18; shopping center "Main Street," Wilton, no friendlier in the world. MRS. C. W. NELSON, So. Lyndeboro, N. H. Phone 51-6.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE

Graduate of Perkins Institution. 22 Howard St., Malden Mass Tel Mal 4297.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
80 Langley Road, Newton Centre.
Cen. New 5252

FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Brunswick. Route 24 (bridge to mainland). Attractive fieldstone house, seven rooms, 2 fireplaces, beautiful view overlooking Harpswell Sound. About 14 acres mostly spruce, 500 feet ocean frontage. Ideal for discriminating purchaser. Communicate Raymond N. Varney, Ogunquit, Maine.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—Suburban homes and estates, North and South Shore properties, Cape Cod, New England farms, river, lake, mountains and shore, state road places, rest homes, etc. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, 294 Washington St., Boston.

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.—Ocean views from 2nd story. Delightful situation, convenient to churches. Fireplace, gas, lights, town water available; 8 rooms; 10,000-ft., lawn, shade shrubbery. While a modest outlay is necessary, the asking price of only $3000 represents attractive value. No. 711, shown by Allen Dodge, Parsonage St., opposite Golf Club, Marshfield, Tel. 1. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, 294 Washington St., Boston.

RHODE ISLAND—WICKFORD—POST ROAD

Attractive colonial estate; 65 acres; 9-room house, 2 baths, fireplaces, oil heat; $15,000. Fox 301.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge Mass. KIRKland 7827

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FOR EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY in Central Connecticut. Steady income in daily advance commissions and monthly bonus. Experience unnecessary. Write Realsilk Hosiery Mills, 502 Capitol Bank Bldg., Hartford. Representative will call and explain details.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; meals served.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Attractive room; near The Mother Church. Use of kitchen. Transients or permanent. Mrs. Dillon. Com. 3096.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 96 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Clean, comfortable rooms; tourists accommodated. Com. 3896.

N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd—Large corner room near bath, smaller rooms $3.50 to $8.00. Endicott 2-6544. WALKER.

37 W NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week, $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM. 7500.

VISITING N. Y. C.? Private bath, large front $9; others $5-$8. Refrigeration, elevator, 925 West End (105th). Irma Thompson.

ROOMS WANTED

TWO furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath, desired. Private house, West 50th to 96th Street; reasonable terms. Miss David, 11th Floor, R. K. O. Building, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DRIVING services of college student, afternoons, weekends. ELI, 9019, MR. HART, Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STAMPS WANTED

WANTED—Stamp collections—stamps, unused, used, U. S. and foreign. COLLECTORS', 166 High St., Reading, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

GLEN ECHO FARM, Goffstown, N. H., offers a quiet vacation, pleasant surroundings; excellent table; bathing, fishing, boating, sleighing catching, rates $13-$15 per week. MRS. BENJAMIN DYKE

MERRYMEETING CAMP, Lincolnville, Me. (near Camden)—For rest, study, sports; swimming, boating, fishing, archery, sea and mountain trips; fine view; good food; $15-$17 per week; send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE.

POCAHONTAS LODGE, Stamford, N. Y., Catskill Mts.—2000 ft. elevation. Cool delightful mountain resort; best food, rates $15-$20 week. All sports, all improvements. Ask for booklet.

THE CROWN—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Commanding site; near water; own farm; "Comfort and Plenty," rates $18-$25; booklet.

The Nauset on Cape Cod

Modern conveniences; satisfying meals; near bathing beach; garage $20 a week. East Orleans, Mass. B. T. BISHOP.

WELLS, N. Y. Whitehouse Lodge—Transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. L. Fountain.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., THE FRIENDLY DOOR—Comfortable, pleasant rooms, ideal for rest and study. Excellent food.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

CONSCIENTIOUS, reliable man desires post as gardener or caretaker; married; good certificates; very handy man for all kinds of work. G-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

GENTLEMAN, 28, Cambridge degree, lately managing director own London company with provincial and continental interests; which position terminated successfully; experience Law, Finance, Sales, Advertising; good presentation, executive and hard selling ability, tact; seeks immediately new field with scope home or abroad. Box W-418—BCM/CSM, London.

TO LET

Switzerland. Zu vermieten
SHOP WITH LIVING ROOMS
Hauptstrasse, Matten bei Interlaken.
Frau L. Zwahlen-Born

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs., Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9891
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

GARTNERI - UDSALGET
Østerbrogade 5
Tel. Øbro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

GAAT U MET VACANTIE?

Wij leveren U alle soorten Gebak, Koekjes, Dessert-en Chocoladewerken, verpakt voor de reis:

Banketbakkerij A. DIJKSTRA
AMSTELLAAN 5 Z. TEL. 91461
(Confectionery)

J. H. JANSSEN
JUWELIER - HORLOGERIE
(Jeweller)
Speciaal adres voor Tafelzilver.
Eigen atelier voor reparaties.
1e Const. Huygensstraat 55. Tel. 62328

OOSTERBEEK

OOSTERBEEK HOOG 1, Annastr: near Arnhem.

PENSION FRISIA

Open all the year round. Central Heating, running water, Garden, close to tram and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

POPULAIR-TAXI
Uitsl: ruime nieuwe Chevrolets.
DE BESTE TAXI UIT UW WYK
Ie aanslag 30 ct waarvoor 1 K.M. wordt gereden Wachten Fl:1, oo-per uur, 8 cent per K.M.

Zonder Fooien
Taxusstr. 3-3a by Hanenburg- en Larixlaan
Tel. 39-22-80.
Chevrolet Cars for Hire

PICTURE FOR SALE
DUTCH LANDSCAPE with MILL
By VAN DER LINDEN
in very good state
Phone 338056 124 KLIMOPSTRAAT 124

F. PETRI
Meubelmaker & Stoffeerder Cabinetmaker
Werkplaats: Lange Beestemarkt 0
Beveelt zich beleefd aan voor de levering van Meubel- en Timmerwerken, (reparatie & Nieuw) en Inrichten van Woningen. Tel. 111632 Prima uitvoering. Billyke pryzen
Furniture Store and Cabinet Maker

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126 Post Giro 48511

R. van KOOY
Jeweller
Reparatien aan alle uurwerken
Worden spoedig en billyk uitgevoerd in eigen atelier
Tel: 334724—2e Sweelinkstraat 67.

NORWAY

OSLO

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32.

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Rindlisbach
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTÉS
HERRENWÄSCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
vorm. C. Bauer-Stampfli, Gerbergasse 5
(Drapery, Underlinen)

FRÄNKEL u. VOELLMY A.G.
Bauschreinerei u. Möbelfabrik
Ausstellung's Räume
Rosentalstrasse 51 Tel. 28.935
(CABINET-MAKER)

A. LEUTWYLER
Droguerie
Tel. 20.575. Allschwilerstr. 99
SOAP AND TOILET ARTICLES

A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
METZGEREI
Tel. 21.568
(BUTCHER)

KOX
KOHLEN — IMPORT A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
Tel. 22.870 B.K.G. Marken
COAL

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Braendlin, Manager
Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz
A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 24.241 H. Günther, Manager

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN, 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

MAISON SPECIALE POUR
Coiffures
Permanentes
Teintures et Postiches d'Art
Salon de Beauté
Manucures
Parfumerie E. Salzmann
RUE MONBIJOU 31 TEL. 22.721
(HAIRDRESSING)

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
GASHERDE UNITYP
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.281

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17, Monbijoustrasse

Permanent Waving
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
MARKTGASSE 20, FIRST FLOOR
English spoken.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

BERNE *(Continued)*

Linens and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
LEINENWEBEREI LANGENTHAL A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Gyperei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Wollenhof ag
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 4
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

E. GUGGENBÜHL
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun. (Coal, Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Restaurant Vegetarien
Vitanova
Cours de Rive 4.
1er. étage. Tel. 53.434
à 5 minutes du centre.
Menus dep. Fr. 1.40

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL

Charcuterie Vaudoise
MME. SCHALKENBACH
HALL DES PAQUIS
Home delivery. Tel. 28.393
(Pork Butcher)

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI, Tel. 309

®
The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zürich 1 Telephon 74.822
Knitted Dresses for Town and Sports Wear, Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

Fr. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551
(PAINTER)

FRITZ FELLER
Rosenstrasse 28
Specialist in
CENTRAL HEATING and SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

SWITZERLAND

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

SEVELEN (Ct. St. Gallen)

FR. HAGMANN & SOHN
SÄGE- und SPALTWERK
Tel. 58
SAW-MILL
Excellent work guaranteed.

ST. GALLEN

Eierteigwaren - Rahm Conserves, Cheese, Butter
A. OBERHOLZER
GOLIATGASSE 30 Tel. 40.49

THUN

FR. SCHWARZ
BÄLLIZ 45
Leather and Travel Goods
Ladies' Bags

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Tea Room — Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

ZURICH

DREYER
SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT for HAIR-DYEING and PERMANENT WAVING
Zürich 6 Seilbahn Rigiviertel Telefon 64.911
First-class service

MAX HERZOG's Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7
TEL. 21.892
Bildhauer-Stuck, Gibser—Zement-Arbeiten
Spezialität: Unterlags—Böden für Linoleum
Edelputz. Terrasit.
(PLASTERER)

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
FOR DAMEN UND HERREN
Spezialist Wasserwellen, Ondulation, Haarfärben
14 KABINEN
K. Lips, Sihlstrasse 33, im Glockenhof
(Hairdresser) Tel. 36.945

All Sports Articles
Sporthaus Bächtold
ZURICH, Rämistrasse 3, b/Bellevue

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate prices.

A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14. I Et. Tel. 35.976

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH I.
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt.

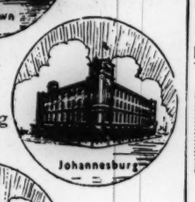
Union of South Africa

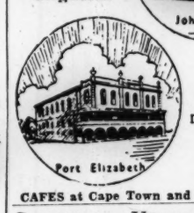
CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns





Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
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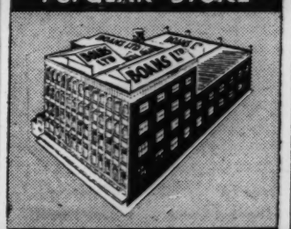

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VERILY those who are patient in adversity and forgive wrongs, are the doers of excellence.—MOHAMMED.

Daily Features

THE true worth of a man is to be measured by the objects he pursues.
—MARCUS AURELIUS

Monitor Movie Guide

Harry Baur in 'I Stand Condemned,' His First Picture Done in English

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Penelope Dudley-Ward and Laurence Olivier in "I Stand Condemned"

The Big Noise—Program comedy of romance and Big Business. Guy Kibbee, Warren Hull, Alma Lloyd.

The Crime of Dr. Forbes—Screen play based on recent sensational news stories of "mercy killings." Alan Dinehart, Sara Haden, Taylor Holmes.

I Stand Condemned—Harry Baur starred in his first picture in English, a spy drama set in Russia at the time of the World War. The distinguished star plays the part of a profiteer. Laurence Olivier, Penelope Dudley-Ward.

M'liss—A screening of Bret Harte's story, featuring Anne Shirley as the mountain girl and John Beal as the young schoolmaster who loves her. Guy Kibbee, Moroni Olsen. Douglas Dumbrille, Frank M. Thomas.

The Plow That Broke the Plains—Government-made film dealing with the drought in the American Middle West. Besides its topical interest, it is remarkable for the cinematic quality of the direction by Pare Lorentz.

Public Enemy's Wife—The latest G-Man thriller, based on a story by P. J. Wolfson. A romance between the ace G-Man (Pat O'Brien) and the Public Enemy's wife (Margaret Lindsay) gives a familiar twist to the plot. Robert Armstrong, Cesar Romero.

The White Angel—Kay Francis as "the Lady With a Lamp" who gave up all personal ties to bring comfort to the wounded soldiers in the Crimea and to take nursing in wartime out of the age of barbarism. Ian Hunter, Donald Woods, Nigel Bruce, Donald Crisp, George Curzon, Halliwell Hobbes, Egon Brecher.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tumbler Holders

AN ELDERLY lady, skilled in handwork, crocheted holders for tumblers—to fit on the bottoms and extend a short distance up the sides of the glass—just the things to make comfortable the job of holding icy-cold glasses! She made them for friends, who suggested that she could sell them to shops. She accordingly canvassed the gift shops in her town and the near-by cities, showing her wares, attractively boxed—a half dozen holders in a box, making a set. They were crocheted in simple stitches, in brightly colored cotton twine.

This year she approached buyers in department stores in the cities who were much attracted by the holders, and placed orders, knowing that such things are especially practical in summer, when iced drinks are so popular. What began as a pastime for a little lady has turned into a well-paying business.
D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY usually brings the more difficult cryptogram. A Bath, Maine, reader had told her husband that she thought the Monitor cryptograms were too easy. So he made the following. Do readers find it hard or easy?

NJQR RQRIW BYA MLJAR RYI,

XOM PRS MLW QCJVR: MYFR

RYVL BYA'K VRAKOIR, XOM

IRKRIQR MLW HOTNBRAM.

2. Letter Changing

HERE'S an opportunity to do a bit of money changing, as well as letter changing. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change DIME to CENT in four moves.

3. How Many of Each?

A FARMER sold 129 vegetables. He sold three times as many potatoes as onions; half as many radishes as onions and potatoes combined; half as many tomatoes as potatoes and radishes combined, and half as many beets as radishes and tomatoes combined. How many of each did he sell?

4. Letter Juggling

USING only the 8 letters below, see if you can arrange them to form three different 8-letter words:

A B E G I L N T

5. Phonetic Rebus

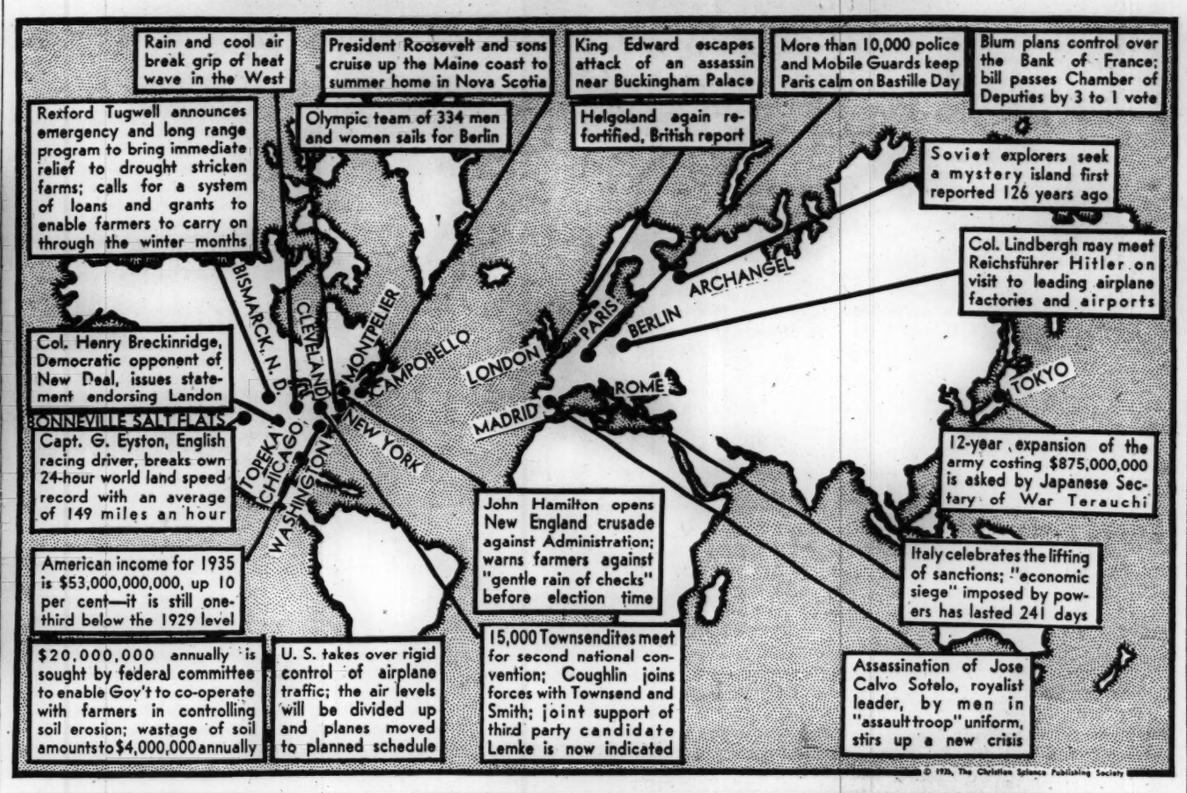
THE following letters represent, phonetically, a 7-letter word in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

E E E

An earthy substance, if Webster's right,
For making stones and metals bright.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Rain and cool air break grip of heat wave in the West
President Roosevelt and sons cruise up the Maine coast to summer home in Nova Scotia
King Edward escapes attack of an assassin near Buckingham Palace
More than 10,000 police and Mobile Guards keep Paris calm on Bastille Day
Blum plans control over the Bank of France; bill passes Chamber of Deputies by 3 to 1 vote
Rexford Tugwell announces emergency and long range program to bring immediate relief to drought stricken farms; calls for a system of loans and grants to enable farmers to carry on through the winter months
Olympic team of 334 men and women sails for Berlin
Helgoland again re-fortified, British report
Soviet explorers seek a mystery island first reported 126 years ago
Col. Lindbergh may meet Reichsführer Hitler on visit to leading airplane factories and airports
Col. Henry Breckinridge, Democratic opponent of New Deal, issues statement endorsing Landon
BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS
Capt. G. Eyston, English racing driver, breaks own 24-hour world land speed record with an average of 149 miles an hour
BISMARCK, N. D.
CLEVELAND
MONTPELIER
CAMPOBELLO
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ARCHANGEL
ROME
MADRID
TOKYO
TOPEKA
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
12-year expansion of the army costing $875,000,000 is asked by Japanese Secretary of War Terauchi
John Hamilton opens New England crusade against Administration; warns farmers against "gentle rain of checks" before election time
American income for 1935 is $53,000,000,000, up 10 per cent—it is still one-third below the 1929 level
Italy celebrates the lifting of sanctions; "economic siege" imposed by powers has lasted 241 days
$20,000,000 annually is sought by federal committee to enable Gov't to co-operate with farmers in controlling soil erosion; wastage of soil amounts to $4,000,000 annually
U. S. takes over rigid control of airplane traffic; the air levels will be divided up and planes moved to planned schedule
15,000 Townsendites meet for second national convention; Coughlin joins forces with Townsend and Smith; joint support of third party candidate Lemke is now indicated
Assassination of Jose Calvo Sotelo, royalist leader, by men in "assault troop" uniform, stirs up a new crisis
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Word Building

IN THIS game the host chooses a famous name, such as George Washington, and writes it at the head of the sheets of papers which are given to the guests. Then the players attempt to make a list of words and names, using only the letters in the name.

When the party is a bridal shower, or an anniversary, it is well to use the name of the honored person. The winner is the one who writes the longest list in the time allowed.
—Geraldine H. M., Glendale, Calif.

Brevities

Marysville (Kan.) Advocate: A pair of shoes with feet in them used as a paper weight will, in time, ruin any business. Just bear in mind that you can't leave footprints on the sands of time sitting down.

Detroit Free Press: A smart man can eventually learn everything except when and why a woman must not wear a hat.

In Lighter Vein

Howlers

"Addis Ababa, king of the Riffs."

"Sir Anthony Eden, captain of the stricken liner, Dixie."

"Maxim Litvinoff, king of the Bulgarians."

"Nicholas Murray Butler, Governor of Oklahoma."

Such were a few of the answers received from students in the school of journalism recently in a current events test. Merrily continuing their description of the world about them, the future news-gatherers revealed further that:

"Sir Samuel Hoare is commander of the French fleet."

"Richard E. Byrd is a senator from West Virginia."

"I. C. C. stands for the Illinois Conservation Camp, 'a branch of the C. C. C.'"

"Mickey Cochrane is a professional swimmer and diver."

"Fred Perry is an intrepid arctic explorer."

"J. Edgar Hoover is a former president of the United States and has just completed a book entitled 'The White House Gang.'"—*The Daily Northwestern.*

Cafe Conversation

"See here, waiter, what kind of soup is this?"

"It's bean soup, sir."

"I don't dispute that, my good man—but what is it now?"

Keen Eye

Betty was watching her mother making a cake, and seeing her mother take a long needle and place it in the center of the cake, she was rather puzzled.

"Why did you do that?" she said.

"To see if the cake is done," replied the mother.

"But, Mummy," the child answered, "you can't possibly see through that little hole."—*Sun News Pictorial, Melbourne.*

Restaurant Chat

"Give me a glass of milk and a muttered buffin."

"You mean a buffered muttin."

"No, I mean a muffered buttin."

"Why not take doughnuts and milk?"

Sh-h!

The author met his friend in the lobby. "Where have you been?" he asked. "My play started half an hour ago. Go in on tiptoe."

"What!" exclaimed the friend, "is everybody asleep already?"—*Western Farm Life.*

Looks Like a Bargain

Salesman: "Now this coat I will let you have for half the catalogue price.

Customer: "What was the price of the catalogue?"—*Sun News Pictorial, Melbourne.*

—Humorist

"You're not holding him very steady this morning, Parkinson"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lesson Well Learned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

BLACK PRINCESS, when she was quite young and was learning manners, was corrected several times for attempting to molest the canary. After the lesson had gone home, the two could both play around the room at will without the slightest disturbance.

Later, when Princess had a family of her own to bring up, she was seen one day out under the apple tree with the kittens, when suddenly a fledgling fell into their midst. What greater fun could there be for a kitten than to play with it? But, no! The intelligent mother applied in her own way the teaching she had early received, hissing and cuffing and diverting the little ones till a member of the household came to the rescue.

What They Say

Here and There

"The best educated American English is as good as the best educated British—no better and no worse."—*Prof. A. Lloyd James.*

England's Interests

"England has no eternal friends, no eternal enemies. She has only eternal interests."—*Frazier Hunt.*

Taking Criticism

"Ability to take criticism is the supreme test of character."—*Mary Sandall.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alterative—*Aul'-ter-ay-tiv* (*au* as in *haul*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* long as in *pay*, *i* short as in *it*; secondary emphasis on third syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other." In a general sense, the noun "alterative" may be applied to anything which changes something (makes it otherwise), but without destruction of the identity of the thing altered. Its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces a change and restores healthy functions.

"Alterative" may also be used as an adjective, in the sense of "causing an alteration" or, specifically, "changing a morbid state into one of health."

Ascribe — *As-kribe'* (*a* clipped-short as in *account*, *i* long).

"Ascribe" was borrowed from the Latin *ascribere*, "to write down to one's account"; and our word closely follows the meaning of the Latin root, although it is obvious that one may ascribe qualities or characteristics without the process of writing; such recognition may be uttered, or it may be distinctly mental. The word is generally employed in the sense of "to attribute or impute, as to a cause or source"; as, "His success was ascribed to his wife." There is also the sense of "to attribute or allege to belong, as a quality or appurtenance"; as, "Humility was ascribed to the Way-shower."

Bruised (Isa. 42:3)—One syllable.

Chrysalis — *Kris'-a-lis* (each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Insects such as the butterfly and the moth develop through some amazing changes. First there is the egg, which is laid by the winged creature in a place which will afford food for the worm hatched from the egg. This immature, wingless larva eats voraciously and grows rapidly; then it enters the pupa stage, in which it covers itself with a hard cuticle or cocoon. In this stage there is no outward manifestation of growth; but inside, the chrysalis, although it takes no food, undergoes a marvelous change. Finally, what was once an ugly worm emerges as a beautiful winged creature.

The "chrysalis stage" (Greek *chrysallis*, "gold-colored sheath of butterflies," from *chrysos*, "gold") is therefore one of quiet growth.

Contaminate — *Kon-tam'-ih-nate* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, first *a* short as in *hat*, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second *a* long as in *late*).

"Contagious" and "contaminate" are from the same Latin roots: *cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch." A so-called contagious disease is supposed to be communicable only by contact — touching; that is, one body is said to be contaminated by another. Of course, since that which is true and that which is erroneous do not touch (they are in different realms—the real and unreal), truth cannot be contaminated by error. Incidentally, the Latin verb *contaminare* meant "to defile"; and our word "contaminate" is used in the sense of "to make inferior or impure by mixture or contact."

Counterpoise—*Koun'-ter-poiz* (*ou* as in *out*, *e* as in *maker*, *oi* as in *noise*; secondary emphasis on third syllable).

A "counterpoise" (Latin *contra*, "against," and *pensare*, "to weigh") is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another—as a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other. For example, 16 one-ounce weights would serve as a counterpoise to a one-pound weight (avoirdupois). So-called powers or forces also may figuratively be designated "counterpoises," provided they are equivalents.

Dividing (II Tim. 2:15)—Translates the Greek *orthotomeo*, "make a right (or straight) cut"; but figuratively, "to analyze or expound correctly."

Inquiry—*In-kwire'-y* (first *i* short, second long).

Mutable—*Mu'-ta-b'l* (*u* long, *a* as is *sofa*). Note that "immutable" is pronounced *ih-mu'-ta-b'l*.

Whatever is mutable (Latin *mutabilis*, "subject to change") is inconstant, unsettled, unstable, variable in form or nature. It is evident, therefore, that the word is applicable only to things material. Obviously, immutable things are real and eternal.

Pathology—*Pa-thol'-o-jy* (*a* as in *sofa*, first *o* short, second as in *obey*).

Although this word is derived from the Greek *pathos*, "suffering, deep feeling," we employ it to designate the treatment of disease, taking into consideration the essential nature, cause, and the structural and functional changes seemingly produced.

Ravening—Short *a*.

Semper paratus — This Latin expression means "always ready," and is pronounced *sem'-per* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*) *pa-ray'-tus* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short).

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Two-edged—Two syllables.

Withstand — The *th* is "voiced" (see "thence").

Daily Anecdote

Fly Paper?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOMAS JEFFERSON delighted in telling the inside story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. At that time Congress held its meetings adjoining a livery stable. Be it remembered it was the month of July and hot.

Congressmen wore knee breeches and silk stockings, and, according to the story, handkerchiefs lashed out incessantly at flies buzzing around the legs. It was more than a Congressman could bear. Anything to get away from those pesky flies. So all credit to the buzzing flies that hot July day which hastened strong men and true into signing a document which gave birth to a great Republic.

Thomas Jefferson generally wound up the telling of the tale in these words, "The only relief from the attack was signing the paper and flying from the scene." Could he have been punning?

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Eloi, Eloi, Lama Sabachthani?'

THERE has been considerable discussion as to the correct meaning of these Aramaic words, which, according to Mark (15:34), were spoken by Jesus on the cross. The traditional rendering, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" suggests that the writer of the Gospel (who was probably not an eyewitness of the scene) concluded that Jesus was giving an Aramaic translation of the Hebrew of Psalm 22:1.

However, since some of the bystanders failed to understand the first part of the statement, supposing that the Master referred to "Elias" instead of God (Eloi or Eli), they may well have misunderstood the words which followed. The Aramaic *sabach* (more correctly *shabach*) is used in many different senses, including "keep, reserve, allow, forgive" (Brockelmann: "Lexicon Syriacum" p. 753), as well as "forsake"; and this would seem to lend support to the rendering of George M. Lamsa: "For this I was kept" (more literally—"for this thou didst keep me"), "This was my destiny" ("Key to the Original Gospels," p. 92).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Emergency Action

Question: A substitute Sunday school teacher is required to be appointed. Instead of calling a meeting of the board, the chairman, without invitation, acts as substitute. Is this the right procedure? If not, what is? The appointment is made by the board.

Answer: The chairman, without specific authorization, may not take action which is delegated to the board as a whole. In an emergency, the chairman may deem it essential to act, but he should recognize that he is assuming the risk of a refusal by the board later to ratify his action.

If time permits, a meeting should be called. If that is not possible, the members of the board should be consulted in person or by telephone, thus assuring ratification of the action at a legal meeting.

Living

MY INTELLIGENCE and heart both tell me that if it is good for me to enjoy this life, it is good for other people. I wish to order this existence, which is to me so fine and full of fun, so that I need never enjoy it at the expense of others, nor they at the expense of myself, and in the firm belief that this is a possible state of things for mankind to bring about. I go forward. And this is the true gospel of love, among many other things.—*Galsworthy.*

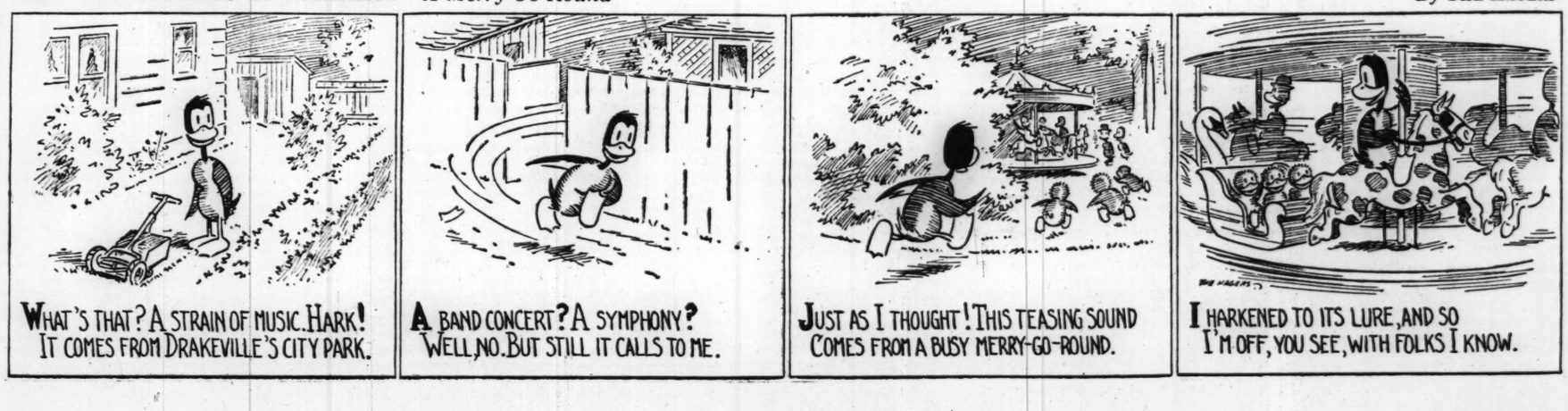
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Continuing the Dirty-Face Mystery*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S MARMADUKE ON HIS WAY HOME !
IF WE CATCH HIM MAYBE HE'LL TELL US WHAT HE'S DOING IN HIS YARD ----
KEEP IT UP--- YOU'RE GAINING ON HIM TUBBY !
IF YOU MUST KNOW WHAT I AM DOING I AM MAKING A THOROUGH STUDY OF DIRTY FACES !
?
PLUNKY ! — HE SAYS HE HAS ENOUGH MATERIAL IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD TO LAST HIM A YEAR !
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Merry-Go-Round*

By THE HAGERS


WHAT'S THAT? A STRAIN OF MUSIC. HARK! IT COMES FROM DRAKEVILLE'S CITY PARK.
A BAND CONCERT? A SYMPHONY? WELL, NO. BUT STILL IT CALLS TO ME.
JUST AS I THOUGHT! THIS TEASING SOUND COMES FROM A BUSY MERRY-GO-ROUND.
I HARKENED TO ITS LURE, AND SO I'M OFF, YOU SEE, WITH FOLKS I KNOW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Coughsendites at Cleveland

THE pitfalls of politics and the strange bedfellows it makes were never more evident than at the remarkable convention at Cleveland this week. Every party is acquainted with faction, with compromises and expediencies. Political action necessitates a certain "adaptability." But the mixture of persons and purposes exhibited when the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith discover that they can all get under the Union Party umbrella held by William Lemke, has rarely been surpassed.

The extent of the confusion may be measured merely by considering the diverse objectives of the three leaders. What the convention cheered is another measure. The radio priest won applause from a Protestant audience when he denounced the Roosevelt Administration for refusing to intervene in Mexico at the behest of the Knights of Columbus. The gathering also approved when Gomer Smith, national vice-president of the Townsend organization, described President Roosevelt as a "golden-hearted patriot" who had saved the country from Communism. Its cheers then were almost as loud as when the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Huey Long's share-the-wealth lieutenant, attacked the New Deal as communistic and said Americans must choose between "Lincoln and Lenin."

But the Coughlin lash cracked the sharpest. The picture of Mr. Roosevelt, as "double-crosser," "atheist" and "liar" won the loudest cheers. Mr. Landon, portrayed as "the creature of three newspaper editors," seemed relatively favored. And Dr. Townsend threatens to expel the Oklahoma Smith (Gomer) for saying that the Louisiana Smith (Gerald) was trying to capture the old-age pensioners with the backing of William Randolph Hearst and the Liberty League.

Meanwhile what happens to the Townsend movement? The Huey Long Smith and the radio priest appear to have captured the convention, but it is not proved that either of them will "absorb" the Townsendites. The backing of the Coughlin candidate by Dr. Townsend may be a temporary "capture," but the Townsend movement as a whole seems unwilling to be tied to any party kite. Even after the radio priest had apparently carried the convention away, it adopted a resolution declaring, "We are not a political party, but a great educational and humanitarian movement."

Certainly this Cleveland convention illustrates how pitfalls beset the path of those who turn to politics to promote educational and humanitarian purposes. No one can question the Townsendites' right to put their convictions into action by political means. And it may not be practical to base a major political party on a single economic proposal, even one so far-reaching as the Townsend plan. Perhaps the present tendency to join with other groups is a concession to practicality.

Yet the humanitarian who becomes a partisan exposes himself to all the slings and arrows of outrageous political fortune. He who started on an educational crusade may find himself dragged at the chariot wheels of any emotional spellbinder who can capture his party. Something of this has been happening at Cleveland. There is much that is good, much that is unselfish and patriotic in the Townsend movement. But all along there has been danger that good purposes would be spoiled by mechanistic, materialistic methods. The danger which now threatens—capture by political personalities—only reveals more clearly the weakness of seeking reform by legislative devices instead of by truly educational methods.

Freedom and the Screen

WHAT degree of freedom of expression should be permitted to the screen? This is the question, of interest in the United States as well as in Britain, that Lord Tyrrell, British film censor, posed to the annual conference of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association at Eastbourne recently. Lord Tyrrell said he wished the cinema to have as much liberty as any other art, modified by the special conditions in which the films operate. But he warned the cinema trade against the political propaganda that he alleges has lately been creeping into films.

The censor's attitude has aroused some opposition. For once political bans of any nature are allowed to operate against any art, it is pointed out, it is difficult to know where they will stop. Lord Tyrrell himself gave an instance of this, in mentioning that some perfervid patriots had seen subversive influences at work in the cartoons of Mickey Mouse.

If the screen is not permitted to deal with politics, it is likely to be at a disadvantage compared with the stage, which, from the days of Shakespeare's "Richard II" to those of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, has enjoyed facilities for comment on state affairs. Moreover, the prime need of the cinema today is for the enlistment among its personnel of men of highest ability, and these it is unlikely to recruit to its forces if it is precluded from freely discussing one of the most important aspects of human concerns.

After all, even if accorded full liberty of comment, the cinema will probably not be a subversive influence, for it has to appeal to a majority audience, and is therefore not predisposed to minority opinions. Such are the arguments with which Lord Tyrrell is being bombarded. They are good arguments, and must be seriously considered in any discussion of liberty and the films.

Future of British Broadcasting

FOR nearly ten years broadcasting in Great Britain has been under the control of the British Broadcasting Corporation, an institution which exists in accordance with a charter conferred on it by Parliament. The time having come when its charter must be renewed for a further period of years, the Government sought the advice of a committee of inquiry, and has now made known the decisions finally taken.

The choice lay between three possible courses. Ought the radio to be in the hands of private agencies entirely divorced from the state? Or should it be completely nationalized, and become a state department like the post office? Or should the middle way which has hitherto been adopted be continued, the corporation acting under license from the Postmaster General in accordance with a charter, receiving its funds from a proportion of the licenses collected for it by the state, but enjoying a large measure of independence under its own governors? The decision is to pursue the method that now has behind it more than nine years of experience.

Undoubtedly the B. B. C. enjoys a vast power which cannot be very closely controlled. It is sometimes accused of being an extremely autocratic body which pursues its own way with occasional arrogance, and is peremptory in the treatment of its own staff. There is some force in these criticisms; but there are few who will deny that radio services in Britain, in spite of many shortcomings, are on the whole superior to those given in many other countries. There is a genuine effort to steer a happy mean between the highbrow and the frivolous; to give good music, drama, talks, and other forms of entertainment, and to cater for many tastes without pandering to bad taste.

It is just to complain of the excursions of the B. B. C. into the publishing world, where it competes somewhat unfairly with private journalism on ground not properly its own. The Government has not touched that debatable question except in deciding that the corporation must not express its own opinion by way of editorial comment either in broadcasting or in its publications. But in confirming the B. B. C. in its present powers over the wireless, the Government will probably have public opinion on its side.

Communism in the Cradle

SOVIET Russia has joined in the race for large families. The state has promised material rewards and social prestige to mothers and fathers of more than six children, and even greater proportional rewards to parents of more than ten children. This is a familiar phenomenon in dictatorship countries, hitherto explained as the dictator's pretext for ambitious schemes of expansion, and a provision for military man power.

Dictators, having encouraged population growth, can cry: "We must have more room." But Soviet rulers deny the intention or need of expansion. They admit that Russia's land and resources are ample for the present and future needs of the people. Why, then, do they encourage large families?

The official explanation is not convincing. Because the Soviet system is socialistic, say the Communists, it can provide abundance for larger populations than other countries, which obstinately cling to capitalism. This fails to explain why population growth should be forced. If Communist contentions are true, population increase in Soviet Russia will come without encouragement from the all-pervasive state. The Communists claim that their population already is increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 annually.

The real explanation for the new Soviet law probably lies in the fact that Communist rulers are zealots, convinced that the world has divided into two camps—the socialist camp represented by Soviet Russia, and the capitalist camp, which includes all other countries. These hostile camps, in the Soviet view, must eventually engage in a struggle for world dominion, when the victor will impose its system upon the vanquished. When that time comes, the Soviet camp must be numerically strong.

Soviet leaders have attempted for 18 years, without notable success, to increase the number of their adherents in other countries by "missionary work," or propaganda. But they have found it easier to convert their own people into zealous fighters for Communism.

Every additional child in Soviet Russia means an addition to the Soviet camp, a potential soldier in the world struggle which Communist leaders foresee. In the last analysis, therefore, the Soviet dictatorship, like other dictatorships, is determined to increase its fighting forces by encouraging large families.

The Oxford Elizabeth

Book News of the Day

THE Oxford History of England is now, with volumes by Messrs. G. N. Clark, R. C. K. Ensor and J. B. Black, well under way (THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, 1558-1603, by J. B. Black. New York: Oxford University Press. $5). Enough has already appeared to add convincingly to the evidence that, since we must have collaborative histories, this is the way to write and edit them. The Cambridge histories are no doubt invaluable scholarly works, but they suffer from the fact that each volume is cut up into a series of essays by different hands. This Oxford history gives each author a whole volume in which to get his breath, expand, and impress his personality and point of view upon the reader. The result is a book that has real unity and readability. The editor must, of course, pick the right man for each volume. So far, Mr. Clark has made no mistakes.

The reign of Elizabeth has always been attractive to historians, and their efforts have combined to make the essential facts about it pretty well known. The points about which men differ—the rivalry between Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, for instance—are points about which they will apparently always differ and about which complete agreement is surely not to be expected, not even among the most "scientific" and scholarly historians. Professor Black, as his interesting volume on the classical eighteenth-century historians shows, is no man to scorn the art of history in favor of a colorless attempt at objectivity. He writes well, with a few little mannerisms, like his fondness for the verb "to quieten," which give variety to his style. His narrative is occasionally a bit dense, but this too is a virtue, for we have too many oversimplified manuals. He has opinions and gives judgments, but never intemperately or unfairly.

Like the other volumes of the Oxford History, this pays due respect to the newer interests of historians. The way people lived and made a living, their art, literature and opinions bulk as large as the story of wars, diplomacy and politics. Professor Black wisely prefers to dwell at some length on men like Shakespeare, Spenser and Bacon rather than to attempt a catalogue of all writers from first- to tenth-rate. He is perhaps a better narrative historian than literary critic, but he does succeed in making us aware of the extraordinary life of Elizabethan literature. He handles religious history well, a difficult task in this reign.

There are plenty of picturesque and lively details of the sort the reader has a right to expect from the historian of Elizabethan England. Finally the tale of Drake and Hawkins, of the explorations, the piracies, the Great Armada, is always worth telling, and Professor Black has re-told it well.

C. B.

In the Shadow of Parnassus

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop

Moonlight on Delphi

HAVING arrived at about dark at the little Greek inn at Kastri, the modern village of Delphi, you snatch a hasty meal and make for the ruins. As you hurry along the quiet village street which almost overhangs the gorge of Pleistos you think of other world objectives seen at such an hour, an hour when in the moonlight fancy most easily recreates the past. Yes, there was Milan Cathedral, the Coliseum, the Taj Mahal, awe-inspiring Angkor Wat, Boerboeda in Java, the glorious temples at Nikko, to say nothing of the beach at Waikiki and a certain Tahitian lagoon.

But now Delphi in the light of a springtime Grecian moon and in some respects the most wonderful of all. Full in the pale glow the classic ruins lie and a soft radiance falls upon the mighty Phaedriadian cliffs above. Below the depths of Pleistos that open upon the olive-covered Crisaean plain seem unfathomable in the shadows until, far southward toward the shores of the Corinthian Gulf, the lights of a little Greek village send upward their faint glow as if from the bottom of some vast pit.

* * *

Up the hillside now leads the Pilgrims' Way, the marble-paved street which brought the faithful from the entrance of the Sacred Precinct to the great Temple of Apollo wherein dwelt the Pythian Oracle. On one side are the remains of the old Roman Market, on the other a votive monument built by the Athenians out of the spoils of Marathon. And yonder was the great monumental portico of Lysander, King of Sparta, which contained no less than thirty-seven bronze, marble and gold-and-ivory statues.

Then you come to the Temple itself. Voluntary contributions from all of the ancient world built it in the sixth century B. C. Even Amasis and Croesus, Egyptian kings, sent large sums. Greece, political security assured by the Amphictyonic League which held its meetings at Delphi and more than once combined a dozen states in a "sacred war" against a violator of the covenant, was then at the zenith of her glory and the arts of peace flourished without hindrance.

Again up the hillside, beyond the Temple and rising tier upon tier toward the heights of Hyampeia, is the great Theater where perhaps Sophocles himself might have witnessed the "première" of "Oedipus Rex," or Euripides that of "Trojan Women." For may we not risk the assumption that the masterpieces of the Grecian artistic epochs had their first-time-on-any-stage trials here ere being seen by the vast audiences in the Theater of Dionysus in Athens?

So your fancy plays and soars as you dream here among the seats of the ancient theater in the moonlight on Delphi. But the outstanding impression is that of the wonderful commanding location of this best-preserved of all the ruins of the Grecian holy city. Directly behind rises the cliff of Nauplia, a thousand feet straight up toward the snow-crowned summit of Parnassus, the sternness of the rock softened here and there by the bright green Grecian pines clinging to clefts in the precipitous cliff. In the foreground, beyond the ruins of the Temple, stands the still-intact little Athenian Treasury, perfect example of Grecian architecture at its best. And then beyond the remains of Delphi the olive-covered mountainside slopes sharply into the Pleistean Gorge beyond which the broad plain of Crisaeus stretches smooth and richly-fertile to the sea.

* * *

On the far side of the gorge and directly opposite Delphi towers Mount Kirphis more than 7000 feet. Upon its steep sides you may trace the donkey trails where the Grecian peasants go and come from the valley to the high plateaux beyond the ridge, even as their forbears came and went when Delphi was the center of the world. Across it now the shadows lie in fantastic design. The whole valley is wrapped in a somber cloak but so perfect are the acoustics here in this abode of unreality that you can hear the faint tinkle of the bells hung from the shaggy necks of the goats which roam far and wide through the Gorge of Pleistos and upon the Kirphian cliffsides.

Never was a theater placed like this. Its very site is dramatic. It might lend effect to any stage situation, intensify every climax. What if Booth could have played "Hamlet" here, Irving "Shylock" or Modjeska "Lady Macbeth"? Here Demosthenes might have united the Greeks against Philip, as he failed to do on the Pinxian Hill. Here, as it seems to me, is the climax of Delphi, perhaps the climax of the whole of ancient Greece. Tonight in the moonlight, standing on the Temple's foundations or seated high up among the silent tiers of the Theater's seats, I am at last in the Greece I have come many leagues to see, in the Greece I thrilled to read of at school, in the Greece I have waited years to know. Moonlight on Delphi and alone in the stillness of the Theater there, which the pale glow and my far-soaring fancies restore to its dignity of twenty-five centuries ago—now I can say to myself, "I am in Greece!"

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Period of Political Ferment

By Frank L. Perrin

SELDOM in the absence of real or imagined provocation, and never without serious thought, do the people of a community or nation witness manifestations of mass disturbance such as those which today, early in a political campaign, are moving distraught extremists and even more sober people likewise, to seek new alliances, strange but perhaps safer moorings, and such reprisals as may satisfy, and possibly satiate their desire for revenge. Out of this thinking, sane and wisely directed, or vengeful and ignorantly inspired, there may come, eventually, reasoned determination and a temperate poise. The fermenting process is not always pleasant to observe. To those who have learned to be patient it is endurable because of the realization that eventually there will be evolved or produced a satisfying even if not always a final decision.

It is not at all to be wondered at that in this period of readjustment and realignment in those political sectors bordering on a confused and battle-scarred no man's land, serious and distracting differences should exist. The extremes of human thought are in direct conflict. Like dark clouds heavily charged, these opposing thought forces clash violently and, it may be, fearfully. Those who bear the brunt of the storm are those who have, consciously or unconsciously, engendered it. They are in the storm area, and to them the manifestations seem vital and determinative. Experience has often taught, and will teach us all again, that the way out is not through storm and stress or unexplored paths indicated by misleading signs or charts. The confused traveler, on land or sea, goes with the wind, not against it, biding his time, when the turmoil ceases, to regain a right course.

But counsel at such a time falls on unhearing and unheeding ears. None are so deaf as those who will not hear. One pauses, however, in the effort to discover the philosophy of this obstinacy. The temptation is to suspect an ulterior or subversive motive. Surely there is some justice, some effectiveness, in means and methods which in the years have served in attaining and measurably perfecting the social and economic status which Americans boast as their own and as fundamentally sound and desirable. Surely they are not persuaded that they should stand by and see this destroyed, or listen unprotestingly while it is traduced and while abuse and slander are heaped upon the heads of those voluntarily chosen by them to serve.

There must, or should, exist as between political freedom, which embraces freedom of speech and freedom of the press and the right of peaceful assembly, a separating line which defines and inhibits so-called political license. That overwrought but possibly eloquent master of invective, be he patriot, priest, preacher or protagonist, who so far forgets his commitments as a citizen of a free country or as a member of a society protected by that country's laws as to speak with studied disrespect of those under whose protection he enjoys political freedom, acknowledges, long before the day of final decision, the defeat of his cause, however worthy or unworthy it may be.

In this column, several months ago, the hope was expressed, and the prediction was made, that the campaign then being approached would be virtually free from recrimination and personal calumniation. Party leaders, at least for the most part, seemed to be in accord with the plan to carry on a campaign of education. Serious thought was to be encouraged. The virtues and advantages on one side were to be weighed against present-day needs and emergencies. Mental subtractions could be made or additions permitted which would establish, in the minds of men and women jurors, the facts necessary to the reaching of a fair and honest verdict.

But this earlier prognostication was made without taking into serious account the designs or tactics of those groups which, combined, seem now to constitute a tangible and altogether discordant fringe to the pattern which is being wrought. Those not in sympathy with the announced aims of dissenters who, at least superficially, have united entirely discordant if not actually antagonistic political elements, pause to wonder just what it is sought to accomplish, and what, eventually, this would avail, if the foundation and substructure upon which free government rests are to be deserted. A framework erected upon a base whose only strength is the strength of individuals inspired by avarice, misdirected ambition or a wrong sense of true patriotism cannot long endure.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Purposive Reading"

IT IS customary to censure the newspaper for the faults of the reader. He is lazy and hates to have his mind jarred by an idea. In spite of the fact that some of the clearest and most forceful writing of today is found in serious articles in newspapers, he turns his attention to what is neither serious nor important. He does not realize that a few minutes a day devoted to any single serious part of the newspaper will gradually make him a well-educated person in that phase of life.

The immediate (and probably perennial) problem is to teach adults to read—what to read as well as how. We might well worry less about the follies of the press and more about our own neglect of the educational possibilities which it provides. Purposive, persistent, and intelligent reading will make almost any good newspaper a university.—*Prof. Charles L. Robbins, in the University of Iowa News Bulletin.*

The Wide Horizon

Dangers of Democracy

By Trevor Ross

MELBOURNE

IN COMMON with other Anglo-Saxon countries, Australia is witnessing a curious phase in the evolution of government.

Australia is not alone in suffering from a form of bureaucracy which threatens to strike at the roots of her system of government. But a survey of new trends makes it much more difficult to understand how the Australian temperament could have knuckled down to the weakening of parliamentary control than to appreciate how some other countries succumbed to it willingly.

Responsibility for the whittling away of parliamentary powers must lie primarily with the politicians. The politician in Australia today is too absorbed with getting a new road here in his constituency, or a new bridge there, to care about broader issues.

First and last he is ruled by his party caucus and not even the Cabinet is prepared to deviate from cast-iron policy laid down at the party conference. There is none of the independence which should rightly belong to the elected representative. Members of Parliament today would do themselves and their country much good if they carried in their pockets for ready quotation a copy of the famous declaration of a member's freedom of will by Edmund Burke after his election for Bristol in 1774.

Out of apathy has grown "the new despotism." It is not some chimerical danger but a real menace to the freedom of the people to control their own affairs. Parliaments have come to shirk the administration of their own laws. That is so partly because they make so many acts that they cannot keep track of them after they have been passed. Another reason is that parliaments are trespassing in more and more legislative fields. The scope of government is ever widening and a politician cannot hope to grapple with the myriad technicalities of administration which he has created.

* * *

Because of that his power is slipping from him. Australia has at last become alarmed at the growth of government by boards and commissions. But it remains doubtful whether public opinion will be strong enough to force the politician back to his job. What an observer at Washington wrote during the Hoover Administration applies with equal force to Australia today.

"Congress has a genuine fear," he said, "that if the President is permitted to have his way with commissions, Congress will become little more than a rubber stamp in the hands of the President, and the whole principle of the various governmental branches acting as checks upon one another will be lost."

Australia's seven governments are having their way with the creation of commissions and boards. Victoria with 53 permanent boards and commissions with governing powers is no exception, despite the assertion of Premier Dunstan when he took office nearly two years ago that he would revive the authority of Parliament. No one will say, of course, that state departments are not a necessity to administer laws. The real evil is the growth of government by regulation.

Parliaments have adopted the bad practice of popping into an act a provision for the making of regulations under it. They are framed by departmental heads who then assume complete control. And that is the last Parliament has to do with it. The extraordinary result is that the powers ultimately taken under an act are often far greater than ever Parliament meant them to be—and even Parliament is powerless to do anything except go through the whole costly process of revising the measure.

* * *

Delegation of power is a sign of the worst possible political laziness. If a government wishes to shelve some important issue upon which the people clamor for a decision, it appoints a royal commission of inquiry. This ponderous and costly organization makes a show of weighing the pros and cons and reports to the government. That is the last usually heard of the question. During the last three and a half years the Federal Government alone has paid $500,000 for the pleasure of receiving reports from sixteen commissions on petrol, wheat, wool, tobacco and other things. There is a banking commission sitting at the moment, but few believe that anything will come of it. The wheat inquiry alone cost $200,000 and no one was much the wiser.

The crucial question Australian governments must answer is, "Who shall govern?" They were created after the English model for that purpose but they are revealing a weak sense of their responsibility. Their failure to discharge their obligations is all the more incredible when one recalls the Australian's inherent desire to control his own destiny.

Parliaments have been given no mandate to act as they are doing; every elector believes in good faith that when he marks a ballot paper he is helping to return a government which will certainly not throw away its powers lightly. Parliament may become a machine grinding out statutes for others to administer. If it does it will have no right to the claims of democratic. Political trends today are helping to undo the work of centuries.